

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Number 3

Minneapolis Meeting Huge Success—Has Many Unique Features and Makes Significant Osteopathic History. Fine Technical Program Presented

THE thirteenth annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association which was held August 17-20 in the rotunda of the City Hall, at Minneapolis, Minn., marked another milestone of osteopathic progress and was a success in most every way. Not but that this convention had its features, like all other conventions, that were weak and disappointing, but on the whole, the dominant note rang clear and true, and when the meeting had passed into history, every loyal osteopath who had been in attendance could say with assurance, "There was a meeting which advanced the unity and the perpetuity of the science and profession of osteopathy."

As I take it, there were three main, outstanding features to this convention which must appeal to the enthusiasm and the satisfaction of every loyal and true-blue osteopath in the world.

First. The profession decided at this convention that it would have no trafficking in drugs at its osteopathic colleges; that the college which teaches *materia medica* and gives an M. D. degree under the name of osteopathy, would be none of hers; that the A. O. A. would not recognize such a college as osteopathic and would give it no support.

Second. The American Osteopathic Association, out of recognition of the steadfast loyalty of its members on the Pacific coast, who, from the foundation of this society, have been traveling across the continent every year to come to these meetings, decided to go to them in 1910. The next convention, therefore, will be held at San Francisco. I take this to be of tremendous consequence to the osteopathic profession and predict that it will accomplish several things, to wit: I believe it will add about 200 more members resident on

the Pacific coast to the A. O. A. and bring scores of new osteopaths to future conventions in the eastern part of the country; I predict it will give a great boom to osteopathy on the Pacific coast where it is already recognized as one of the institutions of that section; I predict that a big crowd of osteopaths from the East, as well as the middle of the United States, will cross the plains and mountains to attend this reunion attracted thither no less by the opportunity to see the wonderful sights of the mountains in the coast states, than by the desire to attend one of the best conventions in the profession's history; I predict that our zealous workers of California and the other coast states will pull off about 100 per cent the best convention that osteopathy has ever witnessed; I predict further, and lastly in this connection, that there will be a more thoroughly scientific program next year than ever before, and that our people will get more meaty lectures and clinics than were ever given at any meeting, Jamestown included. Mark these words, and if twelve months does not bring them true, tell me I am a bad prophet.

Third. Absolute democracy prevailed in the election of officers, and actually went to an extreme in that it took all of one afternoon to get officers nominated and elected. A new system was introduced whereby no states were prepared by any committees, and the whole convention balloted in a primary to nominate candidates for every office, and all the nominees were written on the blackboard, with the votes received, and then the convention balloted again in regular election of some one to fill the office in question. This, of course, made it impossible for any one—even *The O. P.*—to get the idea that "Old Man Ring

Rule" was not now actually dead, buried and forgotten, with not so much as a tombstone to tell his last resting place.

I give up, fellow members of the A. O. A. Ring rule is dead, and so darned dead that I do not believe it is ever necessary to allude to his former existence again. Furthermore, I believe frankly that the new system is probably a little too tedious to satisfy even the most avowed enemy of ring rule. Let us try it a few years first and see if we can not condense our elections to a briefer space of time. If so, the present plan of making the whole house a caucus to nominate candidates, will prove a good one. If the elections can not be brought down to a much shorter compass of time, I am afraid this new experiment will prove too costly in the time it uses up and will have to be curtailed. However, with a snappy application of parliamentary rules to the election, the present plan can be put over in brief time next year, with only one set of trustees to be elected, and I believe the whole system will be found to work admirably.

The law makers and officers of the organization certainly got back at ring rule in good style by keeping us there all one-half of the last day to record the voice of the "peepel" in the choice of their official rulers.

And what happened next? Well, there were several sensations. First of all, Dr. Ed C. Pickler, of Minneapolis, was chosen president of the A. O. A. for the ensuing year. This surprised nobody else but Dr. Pickler himself, and he was so surprised as to be almost stunned. Things are coming quick and fast for President Pickler now that he is getting along toward the last span of life. When he was a young man and full of the ginger and ambition of his first decade in osteopathy, it is an open secret that he, like Caesar, was ambitious. He wanted the convention to come to his native city.

Most all the readers of this will remember with the editor, that when they were boys, they used to hear Dr. Pickler coming to the national convention and pleading that the A. O. A. might send the next meeting to his own fair city. Minneapolis generally ran second in the race on the ballot, but Dr. Pickler's ambition was not gratified. In the course of time, he



CONVENTION OF THE A. O. A. AT MINNEAPOLIS, AUG. 17-20 1909.

Some Visitors and Delegates Who Attended the Big Meeting. Reproduced from Photograph by Skage, Minneapolis. Copies of the Original, 9½x30, Can be Bought for \$1.00

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

quit extending the invitation and, behold, last year the A. O. A. decided that Minneapolis should have the honor of being its hostess in 1909.

Then, back in the early days, when our leading and most useful osteopaths used to get out their lightning rods and point them skyward in the attitude of receptive candidates for the nomination for president, it was openly known that Dr. Pickler would be gratified by the honor of being president of the A. O. A. and would relish the hard work just as about a dozen other osteopaths have done, and as about a thousand others in the A. O. A. would be glad to do if they had the chance. Dr. Pickler was frequently mentioned at conventions as a strong candidate. Several times he was nominated, but as often as he



Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Champion Peacemaker.

ran, or to be more accurate "was run" by his friends, he was defeated. At length Dr. Pickler ceased to run and would no longer consent to his most ardent friends suggesting his name as good presidential timber before the succeeding conventions. Lo and behold! no sooner had ambition perished in his breast on this score than Dr. Pickler was picked out by this convention as the most available man in our ranks for leadership in the year to come.

This little anecdote is gospel truth and illustrates the old saying, "As long as we pursue fortune she flees from us, but as soon as we turn our backs upon her, she comes and entreats us to accept her favors."

And I believe it is a good thing for osteopathy that the A. O. A. delayed coming to Minneapolis until the present year and delayed calling upon Dr. Pickler to take up the arduous duties of his office until this year, for he is a more seasoned man now and is in better shape in every way to give an account of himself in his arduous position. I predict in plain English that Dr. Pickler will make a howling success in his new office and that he will be practical, businesslike and a good general in the field as well as being a good parliamentarian in council.

There was another sensation which I almost omitted to mention, Dr. Mack F. Hulett was elected treasurer of the A. O. A. There was a suspicion noised about that Mack would be a good man to help the A. O. A. collect its money. This impression gained general circulation and at length it resulted in a unanimous vote that "Uncle Mack" again assume the charge of the cash register and ring up fares of the association.

Of course, Dr. H. L. Chiles, of Auburn, N. Y., was elected secretary again to succeed himself, and likewise was again reelected as editor of the journal of the association. I do not know how valiant Dr. Chiles's work has

been as secretary, as I have not come in contact with that work to any extent, but I do know that he is a rattling good editor and gets out a rattling good paper. Dr. Chiles is going to move the journal of the association to New York City, where he will reside thereafter. It is believed there will be many and distinct advantages accruing from issuing our journal from the metropolis instead of a country town.

Dr. Ella D. Still, of Des Moines, was elected first vice-president. Dr. Still was the only woman elected, I believe, at this meeting, which causes me to arise and remark that the osteopathic sisterhood did not get all that was coming to them at this meeting. I believe about one-third of the members of the A. O. A. are girls, and in looking over the roster of those present, it will seem that the girls always constitute a very definite percentage of those in attendance—about half, I would guess without counting them up. Therefore, it seems to me, we should elect at least two or three of them every year to one or another office. Think it over, boys, but don't blame it on to ring rule for remember there is no ring rule any more, if there ever was.

Dr. R. H. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., who has been such a conspicuous leader and valuable servant to the profession in his state, was made second vice-president.

Trustees elected were: Dr. M. E. Clark, Dr. Frank F. Jones, Dr. W. W. Steele, Dr. Murray Graves, Dr. J. F. Bumpus, Dr. E. M. Downing, Dr. C. A. Upton, Dr. F. R. Hiene, Dr. James S. Bach, Dr. R. B. Henderson and Dr. Lena Creswell.

One of the big hits of the convention was the address of Dr. Louisa Burns, of the Pacific College of Osteopathy at Los Angeles, who reported on a month's laboratory work in vivisection, showing the effect of nerve stimu-



Dr. F. D. Parker, St. Paul, Was Always Ready to Show Delegates the Good Things "Over the Line."

lation on the heart action and arterial circulation through the long bones, and particularly the ribs. Dr. Burns, at the conclusion of her school duties, jumped into this work with the assistance of a devoted corps of her associates, both faculty members and students at the Pacific college, and literally worked her way through blood for the period of three weeks or more just preceding the convention, in order to ascertain the laboratory findings. The results achieved were new and were distinctly osteopathic. They showed conclusions upholding the osteopathic theory and practice which are in the nature of a definite contribution to our science. Although Dr. Burns spoke very modestly, giving herself no credit for doing anything noteworthy, the profession should rise as one man and give modest little Dr. Burns the credit that is due her in this splendid work, and the Pacific College of

Osteopathy and the whole profession have every right to be proud of her.

Another feature of the convention which also was sensational and appealed very much to the enthusiasm of those present was a pyrotechnical display pulled off by the five professors of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. A composite lecture, lasting about an hour and a half or three quarters, was delivered by the five professors acting in relay, each taking his own department and developing his theme logically from the start, in accordance with the program outlined. Dr. R. H. Bowling handled the subject of "Anatomy"; Dr. Charles W. Spencer made the application of Dr. Bowling's framework from the standpoint of applied anatomy or physiology; Dr.



Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis, Dislikes Mixing Systems.

Ruddy carried the theme on through the realm of pathology; Dr. Harry W. Forbes gave the subject treatment from the standpoint of technique, and Dr. F. P. Young concluded the program with the consideration of the field of surgery in conjunction with the territory covered by his predecessors. This made a logical discourse which proved unique, original and instructive, and very much appealed to the delegates for the novelty of its conception and the brilliancy of its execution. It was called "A Symposium on the Upper and Lower Motor-neuron Systems."

Another feature of excellent merit was an address by Dr. George M. Laughlin on hip dislocations, who gave the delegates a very practical, instructive and helpful lecture and clinic. Dr. George Laughlin, as every one in the profession, knows, has made a very deep study of the hip joint dislocations and it is worth the time of any of our practitioners taking a long journey to hear what he has to say on this subject.

Dr. Hildreth also gave the best clinic that we have heard him deliver at any one of our national meetings and it was very much appreciated.

Let us have more and continually more of this kind of material, gentlemen who are in charge of the destinies of the professional organization. That is what our good people want when they cross the country to attend these meetings. Theory is all right. But, hang theory. One can get that by the carload in all of our text-books and magazines and in every local professional gathering. A man can sit down and spin theories by the yard for himself. It never takes a genius to apply the osteopathic theory to any sore of disease, but it does take a successful practitioner and teacher to apply theory successfully to disease and then give an account of the faith that is in him. Not all of our people, by any means, can diagnose a case with great insight and exact-

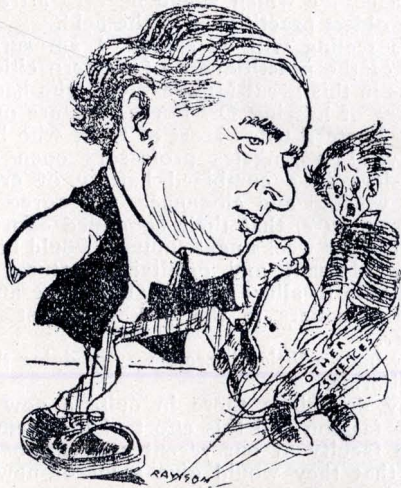
ness, and fewer still of them can explain their work to our own practitioners. It is experience and results and failures to get results along certain lines of diagnosis and treatment that our practitioners are most interested in hearing. Isn't it true, men and women of the profession? Therefore, I say to you, Dr. Pickler, and Dr. Harry Forbes—both of whom will have a large hand in interpreting the character of the entertainment at the next meeting—pack the program jammed full of practical work and good demonstrations and you need not fear that the rest of the profession will hesitate one minute to burn up the miles between here and San Francisco in coming to share the fun and profit by the program presented.

We printed the program of this meeting again in our last issue, and I am not attempting to publish it here. The advance program was carried out practically without change. All I am doing now is to hit the high places and to recall a few of the things that were so noteworthy that I could not forget them if I tried to.

I must speak of the excellent clinics in "Gynecology and Obstetrics" which was pulled off by Dr. Ada A. Achorn and Dr. Ella D. Still, assisted by a number of others. This took place on an open floor and extended through several sessions. It was regarded as very much of a success. This is good work; let us have more of it. An excellent demonstration of "Physical Diagnosis" was given by Dr. Chas. J. Muttart, of Philadelphia. Dr. Guy W. Burns, of New York, read a paper on field literature.

Dr. Franklin Fiske, formerly of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, was another feature of the program, and his lecture was very much appreciated by all. Dr. Fiske, by the way, received many congratulations from all sides upon his recent nuptials, and Mrs. Fiske was along with him to accept the hearty good wishes of his friends. But, confidentially, the boys were asking Franklin on all sides, off in a corner: "Franklin, tell us, old man, how could a homely chap like yourself get such a treasure?"

Dr. George Still, the eminent osteopathic surgeon of Kirksville, was on hand as usual, and gave some instructive entertainment. All the papers that were read and all the good talks



Dr. T. L. Ray, Fort Worth, Who Wants Osteopathy First, Last and All the Time.

made cannot be canvassed here specifically, but will in due season appear in the *A. O. A. Journal*.

A notable feature of the convention, and one that should, it seems to me, have been pulled off in a very different manner, was the acceptance of the report of Dr. M. C. Hardin's good work in Georgia in securing, with the assistance of several of his devoted co-workers, the enactment of a new osteopathic law. When called

upon, Dr. Hardin told what had been done in brief words, which brought a thrill of gratification and pride to every osteopathic heart which heard his words. He modestly took no great credit to himself for the victory, but every one present who knew anything of the case, knew for a certainty that without Dr. Hardin's good work, this law would not have been secured.

The announcement was received quietly, with no "Three Cheers and a Tiger" in honor of the victory and in congratulation of Dr. Hardin. Why was this, fellow members? In previous years it has been our custom to give an ovation to every osteopathic general who brought news of a victory from a newly taken battle field. Last year we had the pleasure of giving our deserving Louisiana leaders all kinds of credit and applause. I submit that some kind of recognition was due Dr. Hardin this year, and he did not get it. I am sure that everybody felt the same appreciation and enthusiasm that I did, but for some reason, in the hurry of work, after hearing the good news the incident was accepted as closed and taken for granted, and at once the attention was turned to the next thing on the calendar. Are we getting blasé? Have we had so many victories that they are no longer making an impression on us? At any rate, when our heroes come in from the field after the successful conclusion of a battle, we owe it to them to throw our caps in the air and shout a paean



Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, Chicago, Advocates Close Union with Surgery.

of praise for the victor, THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, at this late date, in the name of the profession, cries, "Three Cheers for Dr. Hardin and his Co-workers in the Georgia Battle."

The social features of the convention were very pleasant. The various alumni societies and fraternities and sororities as usual held their dinners or conventions. There was a reception one night at the City Hall.

One of the features of the convention less pleasant than usual was the fact that the City Hall and the hotel were six or eight blocks apart, requiring the delegates to consume a good deal of time going and coming between sessions and meals and bed. This was both a loss of time and vitality and helped to make the delegates feel "all in" at the end of a hard day's session, but no one is so foolish as to think that everything can be perfect in any convention. We have to take disadvantages with the advantages, and certainly, Minneapolis had a large share of the good things that make a convention enjoyable.

The weather was ideal—absolutely perfect. The surrounding landscape, from Minnehaha Falls and adjacent parts to Lake Minnetonka and the boat, automobile and trolley rides uniting these points, were features ever to be remembered. The local osteopaths were loyal hosts, and everybody had a good time.

It was a little inconvenient getting ample hotel accommodations, and Minneapolis was within a month of opening a new hotel that cost more than \$1,000,000. When this was mentioned to Dr. Pickler, he said, "Well, who told you to come this year, anyhow? I didn't invite you this year. If you had come when I asked you, everything would have been satisfactorily provided for, even to having sufficient hotels in the city to handle our delegates. But as you stole a march on me and came in a year when you happened not to have been invited, you will naturally have to take chances and take what you can get."

I referred in the beginning of this review to the fact that the profession went on record as against having a course of Materia Medica in any osteopathic college. This ought to be explained. Both the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy and the Pacific College of Osteopathy made announcements that they expected to give a course of Materia Medica next year and, I believe, confer a degree of M. D. to those meeting the qualifications. These schools explained that they believe this good policy for several reasons. One was that an osteopath ought to be a broad physician; ought to know what other schools have as their resources, whether he uses them or not. Another reason was that for an osteopath to know Materia Medica would make him a better expert on the weakness of the medical system and would make him know better the mistakes of the drug system. A third argument was that many of our students want this equipment and are now going to medical colleges to get it, and it were better, they said, for our people to get any information they might want to know in our own colleges than to get it in alien atmospheres. The fourth argument was that osteopaths ought to be able to administer anesthetics and be equipped for the use of drugs when they felt that they could be helpful. A fifth argument was that many states now require by law that osteopaths be four-year graduates, and some are showing a disposition to require five, and even more in the future, and that a physician, to be licensed, must be a graduate in drug medicine and then he can practice what he pleases. I believe this is a fair view of the schools contemplating this innovation.

The question was, would the profession as a whole, voiced by its National Congress, the A. O. A., stand for the innovation?

It would not and it did not. So far from standing for this change, the profession was so unanimous, so determined, so insistent, in its decision and so anxious to go on record regarding its absolute disapproval of this



Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, Cleveland, Research Advocate.

reversal of osteopathic policy and departure from the single-minded purposes that has brought osteopathy to its present state of greatness, that the "question" was run rough-shod over the advocates of adding medical features to our col-

(Continued on page 9.)

To The Physician Interested In His Work

THERE comes something new every day. In the course of a general practice the mind hardly grasps the fact that in the United States alone over 30 per cent of the men, women and children are afflicted with some form of spinal troubles, curvatures or deformities. Under proper treatment 60 per cent of these afflicted ones can be cured and the suffering of the others alleviated and their condition improved.

"The Sheldon Method of Curing Curvature of the Spine"

tells how. OUR No. 1 APPLIANCE, which is constructed on scientific principles and on practical lines, with the treatment advised and the exercises recommended, will give speedy relief and a permanent and painless CURE in nearly every ordinary case under 35 years of age. When the case, from age or condition, has passed the curable stage, it gives such alleviation of the troubles and improvement in the condition as to warrant recommending it.

A full account of the No. 1 Appliance, its construction, adaptability and effectiveness, will be found in the above mentioned book. We shall be pleased to send you a descriptive, illustrated copy. Then, if we gain your interest, will explain our plan of co-operating with you in reducing the great total of spinal suffering.

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Still College on a Very Successful Financial Basis

I HAD several good talks with Mr. Wm. E. D. Rummel, secretary and manager of Still College of Osteopathy and of the Still College Osteopathic Hospital, in the lucid intervals of the Minneapolis meeting, and what I learned about the progress of the Des Moines institution will be hailed as welcome news by all osteopaths, regardless of school affiliations, in every part of the country. "A stream can rise no higher than its source," and in a very important sense the osteopathic profession cannot attain to any higher plane than is represented by the present and future osteopathic colleges. The future of the osteopathic science and the profession is in the hands of the osteopathic college of today. Progress on the part of any one of our colleges is a matter of equal good fortune to all of us, regardless of our individual alumni affiliations with other institutions. Therefore, I take it that the good news I heard of Still College will be as welcome to the graduates of my own and of all other schools as to the alumni of the Des Moines institution.

The news is just this: *Still College is on a firm and sure and permanent financial basis.* It has all the money that it needs for operating expenses and can get all the money that it needs and asks for to carry out its programs, both as regards the college and the new hospital. The Hubbell family, who are among Des Moines' wealthiest people, are its loyal and deeply interested patrons, and I am told that no slight suggestion of the needs of Still College has ever been made to the Hubbells that they have not been willing to contribute as largely of their personal resources as the college was willing to accept. Mr. F. C. Hubbell, the son, is a trustee and is vice-president of the institution.

The Hubbell family have more than a commercial interest in osteopathy. I had an impression that they were interested in Still College mainly, or only, because of ownership in the real estate and building devoted to school purposes, but I am assured that such is by no means the case. Mr. Hubbell, Sr., is

a devoted believer in osteopathic therapeutics and says that it saved his life in a spell of pneumonia and that on that account he could not do too much to show his gratitude for the science.

Mr. Hubbell, Jr., vice-president of Still College, who now manages entirely his father's vast estate, is likewise deeply grateful for this benefit and, in addition, takes a personal pride in building up the institution because it is a Des Moines enterprise and because Hubbell money has done much to make possible the stability and growth of the school.

No one can say just how much or how far the Hubbell family intend to support and endow Still College permanently in the future, but the plain facts are and I think I violate no confidence in saying it—that they are doing everything that Still College asks them to do by way of putting the work of the institution on a successful educational and humanitarian basis. The likelihood is, say those who know, that in good and due season the Hubbell family will complete their good work by endowing the college with a fund sufficient to guarantee its perpetuity for all time.

It is this excellent financial co-operation, coupled with the conscientious and able work of Dr. C. E. Thompson, president, and Mr. Rummel, the secretary and manager of Still College, that has made this success possible.

The latest development of Still College has been the purchase of a fine five-story building very near the capitol, which is to be opened about the first of October as Still College Osteopathic Hospital. The new institution is only two blocks from the state capitol, on one of the highest points of Polk County, and in a beautiful residence part of the city. It is steam heated and equipped throughout in modern style, having a nurses' training school in connection. One of its equipment features is an X-ray laboratory.

This additional equipment to Still College will unquestionably make for its advancement in many ways, and the college and its students and alumni are to be congratulated.

We make this announcement of the financial stability of the college because we are frank to admit that until very recently we have had the impression that the financial status of Still College was more or less precarious. The fact

that the school is being well financed and will probably end up as a big, endowed institution at a par with other well endowed medical colleges is a matter for good feeling and mutual congratulations throughout the length and breadth of the profession.

In this connection THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN extends a word of praise and congratulation to Mr. Rummel, the business manager of Still College, without whose able, careful and ceaseless work for the advancement of osteopathic interests and the elevation of osteopathic ideals, this college success would not be recorded. May he be permitted to realize the brightest and best of his fond dreams for assisting in the perpetuation of the science and practice of osteopathy.

Why Don't the Los Angeles Professors Give a P. G. Course Next Summer?

I WISH those Los Angeles boys would give a post-graduate course for a month just preceding or following the San Francisco convention, and if they did that, I would knock off from practice a while and take in their big show."

That was the remark one of our practitioners heard at the close of the Minneapolis convention as a result of the "big noise" made at one night of the program when the five Los Angeles professors delivered their trip-hammer blow, stereopticon-illustrated, logically correlative program which won so much admiration from the visitors.

That suggestion is a good one.

Why doesn't this quintette of Los Angeles professors—who have a knack of doing things altogether their own way—pull off a month of post graduate work next summer when their brethren from the East could drop in on them for recreation and study at one and the same time?

I am sure that under the able direction of Dr. Harry W. Forbes the faculty of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, who have not been heard from to any extent up to this time in post graduate work appealing to the old practitioners East, at least, could and would offer a course which would be very attractive to the oldest practitioner in the field.

This feeling will be shared, I am sure by many of the practitioners of Eastern cities as well as in this great Middle West, who had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Forbes' lecture on his recent Eastern trip. Most of those who heard the five Los Angeles professors open their broadsides as a combined battery of professional wisdom and eloquence, will agree with me, I am sure, that their combined effort for three or four weeks next summer would be one of the pleasant and profitable features and would help to allure a good attendance among old practitioners to the western coast next summer.

They have a little different way of doing things in California.

They do things there in quite a new and unique fashion and this effort of the members of the faculty at our recent convention indicates that they would give a lot of newness and value to a post graduate course, were they to pull one off for the benefit of the visitors to the convention next summer. What about it, Dr. Forbes? Are you willing to add this feature to the big show next August?

Playing Safe.

His Wife—"Shall we invite Dr. Oldham to our daughter's wedding?"

Her Husband—"I should say not! You know how absent-minded he is."

His Wife—"Yes; but what of that?"

Her Husband—"Why, it would be just like him to charge it on his bill."

Honorable Adjuncts at Minneapolis

E. M. Downing, D. O., York, Pa.

Oh, yes, Old Adjuncts was there. Seems to me I recall that he was buried some years ago. At any rate, he was reported dead. The reports of his death were evidently greatly exaggerated, for he made considerable noise at Minneapolis.

I confess that I derived no little quiet amusement out of the fervently expressed hope that he'll never attend another convention. I believe some even said they were praying that it might be so. And they were roundly applauded. Bless your hearts, he'll probably be at San Francisco. And if not, he'll bob up serenely later, and again, and then some. He'll not down any more than Banquo's ghost.

For it's all a question of viewpoint and perspective and refraction.

The emmetropic eye is a rarity, you know. Some of us are myopic. Hyperopia is a characteristic of others. Some seem, when viewing the Adjunct demon, afflicted with diplopia, others with varying forms and degrees of astigmatism.

Makes a heap of difference when you're looking at a building, whether you're on top or in the basement, at the front or back, in an airship or on the ground, inside of it or outside. Same way with Adjuncts.

Then, too, it makes a big difference whether you view a thing by itself or take a broad view of it and its surroundings.

If, in looking at this "adjunct" apparition, we get rid of errors of refraction, get out into the open where nothing will obstruct our vision, and then calmly view the situation, we shall find that after all, as McConnell said, we are not so far apart on this question.

For first and last, all the time, we are all osteopaths. And the dyed-in-the-wool, simon-pure, straight ten-finger osteopath has everything in common with one who utilizes heat, light, water, air, or suggestion, and the differences are trivial. As Dooley says, "An' there ye are."

Justice Crane Refuses Injunction Against New York City Health Board

Charles S. Green, D. O., New York City.

On April 22, each osteopath in New York City was sent this notice: "Sir: At a meeting the Board of Health of the Department of Health, held March 31, 1909, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the following additional section to the sanitary code to be known as 163a be and the same is hereby adopted: Section 163a. No transit permit shall be granted for the removal or burial of the remains of any persons who may have died in the City of New York, unless a certificate of death, made out upon a blank form furnished by this department and signed by a physician upon whom has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, be filed in the Bureau of Records of his department."—C. J. Burke, M. D., Assistant Registrar.

No doubt this was suggested by a clause in the majority and minority decisions in the Bandel mandamus case, and seized as the last straw by the Board of Health to make the final score against osteopathy.

Proceedings were immediately begun to restrain the mayor and Board of Health from enforcing said rule of the sanitary code, through our attorney, Martin W. Littleton, in the form of a temporary injunction served on August 19 by Dr. Bandel, on behalf of the entire profession in the city (not the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York alone), and attached to which were the affidavits of several other osteopaths directly concerned.

At the commencement of the proceedings no osteopath had had occasion to seek a transit or burial permit, but immediately afterward Dr. Hjardemaal of Brooklyn had a patient die. A transit permit was refused on his death certificate and a coroner sent in, but the permit was finally issued, the case having been infectious. Dr. Hjardemaal was summoned before the coroner, but the entire proceeding was a farce, in so far as the medical board was concerned, as Dr. Hjardemaal completely vindicated his position.

Since proceedings were begun, Drs. Crane and Wood have been refused transit permits, but no report has been made as to the outcome.

Contrary to expectations, Justice Crane decided that the Health Board was within its legal right in making the amendment to the Sanitary Code. He said in part:

While under Chap. 344, L. 1907, osteopaths are physicians, entitled to be registered as such, yet that act places upon them the following restriction:

"A license to practice osteopathy shall not permit the holder thereof to administer drugs or perform surgery with the use of instruments."

In *Bandel vs. Board of Health*, 193 N. Y. 133, it was decided that the duly licensed osteopath not only was a physician, entitled to be registered at the Board of Health as such, but under the Sanitary Code was authorized and empowered to grant death certificates for burial permits. * * *

After the above decision by the Court of Appeals the Board of Health, in March of 1909, amended the code by resolution, so that the part of the Sanitary Code now reads:

"163a. No transit permit shall be granted for the removal or burial of the remains of any person who may have died in the city of New York unless a certificate of death, made out upon a blank form furnished by this department, signed by a physician on whom has been conferred the degree of doctor of medicine, be filed in the bureau of records of this department." * * *

Is this provision legal and within the powers of the Board of Health?

The provision or restriction was suggested by the opinion of the Court of Appeals in the *Bandel* case. It will be remembered that the decision was that as the Sanitary Code then stood all attending physicians could file death certificates upon which would be issued burial permits and osteopaths were such physicians.

But Mr. Justice Vann writes as follows: "While doubtless the Department of Health can make stringent regulations as to the persons whose certificates of death it will accept for the purpose of a burial permit, it is sufficient to say that, so far as appears when this proceeding was commenced, it had not made any regulation which excluded licensed osteopaths from the right to give such certificates."

In a concurring opinion Mr. Justice Cullen observes: "Where death is caused by criminal means, it usually occurs through external violence or from poison. The osteopath is precluded by the law from practising surgery or administering drugs, presumably for the reason that his education does not qualify him to practise where either drugs or surgery may be necessary. I am, therefore, not prepared to say that the Board of Health may not properly require that a certificate of death, which would exclude from the cause thereof either wounds or poison, be made by a physician who is competent to judge of such matters. It is sufficient for the disposition of this case to say that the Sanitary Code now in force draws no such distinction between the two classes of physicians, but I think we should not intimate that the Sanitary Code may not properly be amended in this respect." * * *

The intimation of the Court of Appeals is so pointed that I could not hold otherwise than that this restriction of regulation of the Board of Health is legal, especially where injunctive relief is sought before trial.

The motion for an injunction is denied.

We are up against it again just now, but an appeal will be entered at once.

Brisbane on the Decision

PROPOS the decision of Justice Crane on the authority of the New York City Health Board to deny osteopaths the right to secure "transit" permits on death certificates signed by them, The New York Evening Journal says editorially:

Osteopathy Is Thoroughly Scientific.

Justice Crane of the Supreme Court has refused to grant an injunction that would have made it possible for osteopaths to practise their profession freely in New York state.

We do not question in any way the technical legality of Justice Crane's decision, but we do feel that it is

Glyco Thymoline



CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

NASAL, THROAT INTESTINAL STOMACH, RECTAL AND UTERO-VAGINAL

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unfortunate that he should have felt compelled to give such a decision.

Osteopaths practise their profession in New York state, where Justice Crane sits as a judge, and the laws of New York protect them and authorize their practise.

Recently an addition to the Sanitary Code made it impossible for an osteopath to obtain a death certificate except with the help of a doctor of the old school—and, of course, a payment to that doctor.

This addition to the Sanitary Code is written by doctors. The Health Department is in the hands of doctors of the old school.

It is unfortunate that these men should have felt bound to use their authority to oppose and handicap professional men competing with them.

Osteopathy is a science, and a science of the greatest importance. It cannot entirely replace medicine; it does not pretend to do so. It cannot, of course, replace or do away with surgery, and it does not pretend to do so.

But osteopathy cures, has cured, and will cure many diseases; it will save many lives.

Osteopathy in many cases makes surgery and medicine unnecessary.

There is nothing of the quack or the transcendental faith healer about the able osteopath.

When he understands his profession, which implies that he understands thoroughly human anatomy, blood distribution and the distribution of the nervous force, the osteopath is a scientific man, valuable to the human race.

Osteopathy, briefly, cures disease by sending a full supply of blood to the parts of the body that are diseased, by freeing nerves from pressure, due to defective structure of the skeleton, by stimulating through manipulation the activity of certain organs, notably of the liver and of the spleen.

Many of the greatest living doctors of the old school recognize the great value of osteopathy, and all of the old school doctors, as they become modern and open-minded, will call osteopathy to their aid, just as the intelligent osteopath does not hesitate to call in the surgeon or the man skilled in materia-medica.

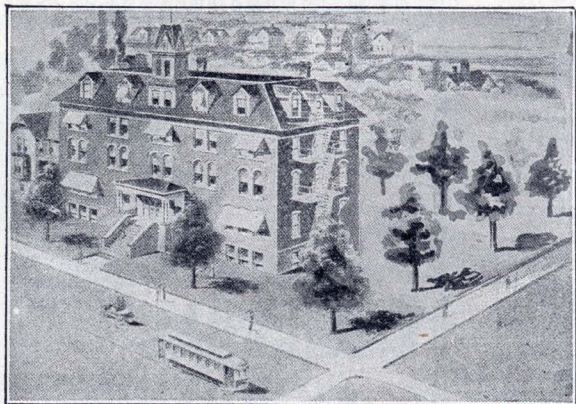
We are not recommending our readers to resort to osteopathy in place of a trusted family physician. The selection of a good osteopath is more important and difficult than the selection of a good physician. For a bad osteopath may do much more harm than an incompetent doctor of the old school.

We simply demand justice for the osteopaths, with full opportunity to develop their wonderful and useful science. We trust that they will fight to the highest court for what they believe to be their rights.

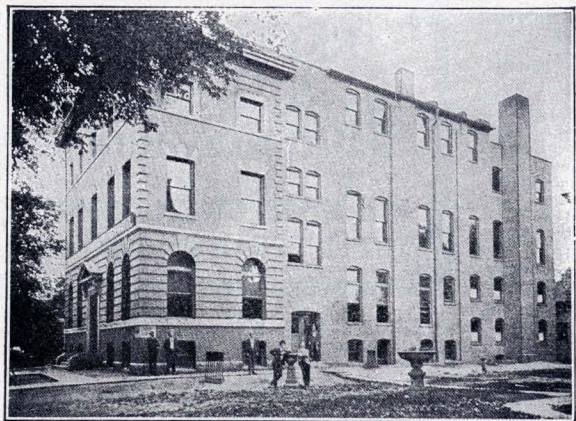
Helped Him On His Way.

Apropos, breathing his last, here's a story of a party who was near dead. The ship doctor of an English liner notified the death watch steward, an Irishman, that a man had died in stateroom 45. The usual instructions to bury the body were given. Some hours later the doctor peeked into the room and found that the body was still there. He called the Irishman's attention to the matter, and the latter replied:

"I thought you said room 46. I went to that room and noticed wan of thim in a bunk. 'Are ye dead?' says I. 'No,' says he, 'but I'm pretty near dead.' So I buried him."



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Dr. C. E. Achorn Returns Temporarily to Financial Work

DR. CLINTON E. ACHORN announces to his friends that he has retired temporarily only from active professional work, having accepted the position of private secretary and personal physician to Mr. George Beebe, principal owner of the Cieneguita Securities Company, large Mexican mining and railroad owners, with headquarters at 25 Broad street, New York City. Dr. Achorn writes that this work is most pleasing to him as it is a continuation of the work he was engaged in for twenty years in the West. In addition to this confidential position with Mr. Beebe, Dr. Achorn is also secretary of the above company.

After more than a decade of hard work for osteopathy, Dr. Achorn welcomes this business opportunity to take a good rest from practice, while at the same time advancing his financial interests immeasurably. He will make a good deal more money in a shorter time and with less tax upon his vitality than he could have done in his professional work. His son, Kendall C. Achorn, succeeded to his practice, who, with Dr. Ada A. Achorn, will carry on the family practice "at the old stand." Dr. Achorn writes us as follows:

"I did not want to give up professional work, as I am more interested in osteopathy than I have ever been. The possibilities of the future are greater than I ever anticipated and nothing except the most unusual opportunities could have induced me to give up work I so much enjoyed.

"I shall not lose my interest in osteopathy, but feel that I shall be able to do more for osteopathy and the profession than I have been able to do in the past. I shall avail

myself of every opportunity to advance our science along strictly osteopathic lines, and shall never be so busy, but that I can devote time and strength for the common good."

We are glad to be able to assure our profession that Dr. Achorn's interests in matters osteopathic therefore are not abated one whit. He will be identified with advancing the Osteopathic Research Movement and if he makes a few millions in his mining business, the profession need not be surprised if he endows the whole shooting match himself. Go to it, Doctor, and let the science in on the clean-up.

Important Notice to Chicago Subscribers

ON September 1, 1909, the renumbering of streets in Chicago will be in effect according to ordinance passed by the Chicago City Council. In order that we may correct our mailing list and have this publication going through the mail to subscribers in Chicago properly addressed, will you kindly fill out the following form and mail it to us at your earliest convenience?

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Make no mistake—this October issue will be in big demand.

September was "sold out" on the 16th of the month and is *oversold* some five thousand copies. No second edition was printed, nor will there be any second edition of this splendid Women's Number. So—if you want a supply—let us hear from you promptly, otherwise you may get the "sold out" sign. *The safest way is to write today.*

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Agents Wanted

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dr. Frank Payne Millard Moves Up
a Peg in Toronto

WHEN a mercantile house moves out of old and smaller quarters into new and larger quarters, it is taken as an indication of prosperity and growth in business patronage. When a doctor moves from smaller into larger and more commodious quarters, it likewise is to be taken as an indication that practice is thriving and that he is getting results with his cases.

Acting upon this assumption, we take pleasure in learning that Dr. Frank Payne Millard, of Toronto, Canada, is marching steadily nearer the front of the prosperity column. Dr. Millard writes us to change his mailing address and professional card from 523 Confederation Life Building to Suite 528 and 529 in the same building. The new offices are more than double the size of the old, and Dr. Millard has furnished his quarters in a manner befitting his success as a practitioner in the Canadian capital. I have an idea they are about the handsomest physician's offices in Ontario.

Dr. Millard is one of the workers, all right, and has been making good right along in his private studies and in his practice. He has done a great deal of special work in the pioneer de-



Dr. Frank Payne Millard, of Toronto, Canada.

partment, and has been writing some interesting and valuable contributions for the *A. O. A. Journal* along this line.

The profession will recall that Mr. Millard has been studying new angles for illustrating anatomy and has been seeking to blaze out a "royal road of learning" for osteopathic and medical students. He has worked out complete sets of nerves and blood vessels in model form, placed in proper relations inside an actual skeleton, so that the present student who has this equipment does not have to see these intricate structures in pictures and printed discussions and then try to imagine how they stack up in their real dimensions inside the anatomy. With Dr. Millard's model before one, he has the basic structures of the nerve and blood systems right before him very much after the fashion of actual life.

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spinal cord and how they are often interfered with in the foramina of the spinal column.

We believe that Dr. Millard has a good deal of further usefulness for the profession along this line, and congratulate him on finding time in the midst of busy practice still to keep this sort of pioneer work going ahead.

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Vol. XVI. SEPTEMBER, 1909. No. 3

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

"Hew to the line, let chips fall where they will"

OUR EDUCATIONAL STANDARD HIGH

In the recent examinations before the Oregon State Board of Medical Examination, twelve osteopaths and one hundred M. D.'s applied for license.

Of these, ten, or 84 percent of the osteopaths passed, as against fifty-eight, or 58 percent, of the M. D.'s. Not only was the collective showing high, but the individual records also were very good. Dr. L. Ludlow Haight made an average of 88 3/4, the second highest, the highest being 89, made by an M. D. It is highly gratifying that our young graduates are able to make this kind of a record in an examination before a composite board, which it may be safely assumed showed no leniency or favoritism to the D. O.'s, although doubtless impartially fair, as we have a worthy representative on the board in the person of Dr. F. E. Moore, of La Grange.

It proves conclusively that our colleges are turning out graduates well qualified and equipped for their profession and able to stand on full equality educationally with the practitioners of any other school.

TECHNICALITY DEFEATS JUSTICE.

Justice Crane has just handed down a decision sustaining the New York City health board in its amendment to the sanitary code, providing that "transit permits" be issued only on death certificates signed by physicians with a degree of medicine.

The inconsistency of the decision is so evident that it seems hardly creditable, although it may be technically correct.

In the sight of the law osteopaths are either physicians or they are not. If they are legally regarded as physicians and licensed to practice, are they not, by very reason of such authorization, obligated to perform the quasi public offices occasionally required of all doctors, such, for instance, as the signing of birth and death certificates?

Civilized society insists on these formalities and the proper indorsement of a certificate, when such is necessary, is a part of the doctor's professional service, for which he is paid.

Under normal circumstances the attending physician cannot refuse to sign such certificates and in case of death the certificate is supposed to authorize burial without friction or conflict with established authorities.

To license a physician and then deny him the right of signing vital certificates is as much a fraud on the public and an injustice to the individual physician.

To refuse osteopaths this prerogative means that they cannot render complete service to their patrons.

To a great extent, also, it renders valueless their years of training for a life's work by placing them at the mercy of a hostile school.

Thus construed the law becomes absurd in that while recognizing osteopaths as physicians, it at the same time denies them a right essentially and vitally important to the practice of their profession.

From another viewpoint it would seem that the law as construed by Justice Crane must finally be declared unconstitutional as class legislation. It is not a general regulation, effecting all physicians alike, but specifically grants an exclusive privilege to doctors of a certain class to the exclusion and detriment of another class, equally recognized by the state as legitimate and their practice authorized by law.

Of course, the case will be appealed and we cannot but believe that reason and justice will prevail and that the Empire State will find a way to protect from annoyance and humiliation those of her citizens who in the exercise of an inherent and inalienable right choose to employ the services of an osteopathic physician.

A STRONG PROTEST AND A TIMELY WARNING.

State Representative Charles W. Miller, of Waverly, Iowa, concludes his series of articles on the doctors' trust in the National Magazine with a powerful discussion on "Commercial Surgery; a Lure and a Menace." He backs up his views with facts and figures in a most convincing way. He has the subject well in hand and speaks with courage and conviction.

No one can read this series of articles without realizing the grave danger of the situation and the imperative need of reform both legally and professionally.

It is up to the M. D.'s to do their own internal house cleaning, but the public needs to awake to the fact that special privileges and powers are being obtained by the medical fraternity through health regulations and state boards of medical examination, and that such privileges are liable to most aggravating abuse and have in fact already worked injustice and hardship in many instances.

Health regulations are necessary, but special legislation along this line should be carefully safeguarded to prevent the exercise of arbitrary power for class or personal preferment.

Centralization and concentration of authority is dangerous in public affairs and the inclination among M. D.'s to consolidate their examining bodies is an argument in favor of the establishment of independent osteopathic boards wherever they do not now exist as they would afford at least a measure of restraining influence both in quasi public activities and in the conduct private practice in the matter of fees, etc.

GOOD PAY FOR GOOD OSTEOPATHIC ARTICLES.

Osteopathic Health invites the clearest thinkers and best writers of the profession to submit appropriate articles for its pages. Osteopathic Health pays for the best grade of stuff that is submitted, but will not accept any other as a gift, as it has no room in its compact make-up for anything but the very best explanations of osteopathy and kindred health subjects that can be penned.

It is now well worth the time and attention of our practitioners who are gifted in logical thinking and clear, lucid expression to write some of their choicest thoughts and most helpful experience as practitioners for the benefit of the many readers of this little magazine.

Keep ever in mind that Osteopathic Health

is written for the patient and for the broad public who should all be patients when they need physicians, and therefore that it must include only articles that are easily understood by lay readers, and to a great extent by the common people. Articles that are written for the understanding of the osteopathic physician are not available for its columns, no matter how good they may be.

Short articles, pointed illustrations and graphically told little incidents and bits of conversation on osteopathic matters are more desirable than long-winded and heavy articles.

Contributions relating to the osteopathic diagnosis and treatment and cure of individual and separate diseases are always in demand. Most writers like to discuss theories and general principles instead of concrete and specific diseases and cases. The latter are most eagerly sought by the editor of Osteopathic Health, and there is not a doctor who thinks about his cases at all who could not write the editor scores of items of good information and happy suggestions during the year for the improvement of Osteopathic Health if he or she would take time to do so.

If articles are so well written that they can be printed in Osteopathic Health without the necessity of the editor re-writing them, the publisher will pay a good magazine rate for such matter. If articles have to be re-written they are not generally paid for, but good new ideas presenting unique illustrations and arguments for osteopathy—even if not couched in such form as to be ready to print—are remunerated according to the editor's estimate of their worth.

Try your hand, Doctor. What can you send in?

MONOPOLY IN BURIAL PERMITS.

The M. D.'s of New York City, despairing apparently of maintaining their hold on "live" patients, are determined to control the formalities in connection with the patients who unfortunately die.

They remember doubtless that man is made from dust and must to the dust return, and wisely conclude that if they control the disposition of the dead, all mankind must sooner or later, willing or unwilling, come their way. Though of heretical therapeutic persuasion in life, they must in death at least receive the orthodox tag before being laid peacefully away.

To this end these sagacious M. D.'s desire to establish a monopoly in "burial" and "transit" permits, so that the rebellious people who refuse to consult them while living must be subject to their despotism when dead, when, happily, they do not care.

Verily, "Drug Medication," thou art a "dead one."

The Late Mr. E. H. Harriman's Malady

AS THE newspapers repeatedly circulated the rumor that the late Mr. Harriman's malady was nothing more nor less than a rigid spine, which the German doctors were quoted as saying might be curable under certain conditions, the osteopathic profession and believers in osteopathy all over the Union naturally got very much concerned in the case in the hope that osteopathy would come to the railroad magnate's attention. The editor of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN received a number of letters from earnest osteopaths commenting on what a pity it was that the richest man in the world seemed unable to obtain the benefit of the one form of treatment in the world adapted to cure his spinal condition.

As a matter of fact, these apprehensions and wishes that osteopathy might come to the attention of the railroad king were quite useless, for Mr. Harriman was dying of cancer of the in-

testines, and his doctors and himself well knew it.

Perhaps the osteopathic profession will take a little satisfaction, however, in knowing that if Mr. Harriman had been merely a victim of a stiffening and hardening of the spinal tissues—as was frequently reported—then he unquestionably would have resorted to osteopathic skill. The editor of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN happened to be "next," in a personal way, to one of the three big active chiefs of the extensive Harriman systems, and with him took the matter up of the availability of osteopathy for Mr. Harriman's reported spinal condition, in case it happened to be, as alleged, that Mr. Harriman was not the victim of intestinal cancer. A strong brief was presented and copies of *Osteopathic Health* were submitted to obtain the attention and secure the active interest of this gentleman.

From him the editor received the assurance that the matter had been brought to Mr. Harriman's attention and that his own attitude was very favorable toward osteopathy.

The clear inference at the time was that the railroad magnate knew he was beyond the hope of osteopathy or anything else for his condition, although the exigencies of the case did not permit any one making any such admissions. Otherwise he would have called in an osteopath. The writer took it as sure, in consequence, after receiving this semi-confidence, that Mr. Harriman was really a victim of cancer of the stomach or intestines, and while urging the matter to the attention of Mr. Harriman through one of his most trusted advisers, I expressly stated that osteopathy was not available treatment for carcinoma of the stomach or intestines.

If it is any satisfaction to the osteopathic profession, I feel that I can say, therefore, with all assurance, that if Mr. Harriman's had been an osteopathic case, he would have called in osteopathic physicians. For his sake even more than osteopathy's, we can only regret that such was not his fortune.

The Lesson of Editor Brisbane and the Benefit of Making Friends in High Places

THE editor of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN has been preaching for more than a decade that osteopaths ought to use their best promotion literature and best personal endeavors to reach and educate people of influence whenever possible. I have made it a point to use my personal and editorial influence whenever I could to win a new convert for osteopathy, even in very roundabout methods. One of the latest developments in this direction in which I have every reason to believe that my influence counted for much was the splendid editorial defense of osteopathy which Mr. Arthur Brisbane made this month as the leading editorial in all of the Hearst newspapers from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mr. Brisbane is the highest salaried newspaper man in the world, receiving \$72,000 a year—and this is not "stage money," either.

It happened about a year ago that Mr. Brisbane and myself got acquainted at Kansas City at the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, when we both occupied places on the program at the same session. In quite an accidental way in business matters later, I became acquainted with Mr. Brisbane's uncle, Mr. James Mullin, of Wooster, Ohio, a delightful old gentleman of advanced years, who had been a father to Mr. Brisbane in his youth and to whom the Eastern editor is very much devoted. I naturally followed up this lead and through Mr. Mullin brought osteopathy to the further attention of Mr. Brisbane, sending him copies of *Osteopathic Health* every month, with a letter or two to help on

the educational work. Several exchanges of compliments passed back and forth in this manner.

That is all I know about it. Now Mr. Brisbane's valiant defense for osteopathy appears simultaneously in each of the half dozen Hearst newspapers of the country. Possibly some good osteopath in New York has Mr. Brisbane, or his wife, or his next-door neighbor for a patient. I don't know.

It may be that twenty other osteopaths have been working to convert Mr. Brisbane to osteopathy for the last ten years. I hope they have. All such men ought to be familiarized with osteopathy and given a chance to help it on when they can.

At any rate, I feel awfully good at the valiant assistance that Mr. Brisbane has given to the cause by his notable utterance, and I feel more than well repaid for the effort put forth to bring osteopathy favorably to his notice.

It pays to spread the truth and I hope that every osteopath in the country will pick out a few shining lights in his territory who would prove valued and helpful friends to our science if they were properly informed as to its merits. Several thousand osteopaths working in this way intelligently, from month to month, all through the year, will certainly help on our cause immensely.

Let the campaign of education go on! And here's to each of osteopathy's good field magazines written so the people can understand! Without this sort of information put into the hands of Mr. Arthur Brisbane, I feel sure his splendid defense of osteopathy would not have been penned.

Minneapolis Meeting Huge Success—Has Many Unique Features and Makes Significant Osteopathic History. Fine Technical Program Presented.

(Continued from page 3.)

lege course, without due consideration or even a hearing. Not that the delegates meant to be discourteous, but they knew their own minds and were anxious to express it, and the sooner it was expressed and on record, the better. Nothing would change their minds one iota.

It happened that the representatives of the two schools were in a session with the Associated Colleges when this matter came up and were not there to defend themselves. Dr. Louisa M. Burns made a plea for fairness and justice and Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett—good old Turner, who has been in so many movements to keep osteopathy pure and undefiled, and was the one who presented the resolution serving notice on the colleges that the profession would part company with any osteopathic college that added a course of *Materia Medica* to its studies—arose to the occasion and begged the convention to delay the action which he knew they would take for a few minutes until the Associated Colleges could get their representatives present. Further consideration on the resolution and vote upon it was deferred for about a half hour. The representatives of the two colleges immediately concerned came and explained their attitudes and why, and tried to impress it upon the convention that their proposed innovations were wise and good, but the convention could not see it that way, and with a whirlwind vote passed C. M. Turner Hulett's resolution to the effect that it would be unlawful for any osteopathic college to take on a course of *Materia Medica*.

One of the regrets of the convention were the absentees. Among the most notable of these were Dr. and Mrs. Fred E. Moore, of La Grande, Ore., who missed their first convention in many years owing to some unavoidable causes. Dr.

Frank F. Jones of Macon, Ga., also was detained here to welcome the arrival of a new son and heir, who was promptly elected by the resolution of the convention a junior member of the A. O. A.

Half a dozen convention pictures were taken at different times and places, not one of them showing probably half the people present. We present one of them which was taken off the steps of the City Hall.

Those present at this convention, enrolled by states, as were indicated by signing the roster, were as follows:

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF ATTENDANCE.

ALABAMA.

Woodall, Percy, H., Birmingham.

ARKANSAS.

Berrow, A. W., Hot Springs.

CALIFORNIA.

Bowling, R. W., Los Angeles; Burns, Louisa, Los Angeles; Ervin, Chas. H., Los Angeles; Edwards, F. O., Pacific Grove; Forbes, Harry W., Los Angeles; Ivie, William Horace, Berkeley; Creswell, Lena, San Diego; Ruddy, T. J., Los Angeles; Spencer, Chas. H., Los Angeles; White, Frances K., Los Angeles; Whiting, C. A., Los Angeles; York, Effie E., San Francisco; Young, F. P., Los Angeles; Zimmerman, Geo. W., Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

Bass, J. T., Denver; Bolles, Jenette H., Denver; Bolles, Newton Alden, Denver; Bowersox, U. S. G., Longmont; Clark, D. L., Fort Collins; Perrin, Geo. W., Denver.

GEORGIA.

Hardin, Melville Coxe, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

Bergland, V. A., Rock Island; Bruner, M. F., Aurora; Bunting, Henry Stanhope, Chicago; Burner, Ethel Louise, Bloomington; Carpenter, Fannie E., Chicago; Carpenter, Geo. H., Chicago; Cunningham, J. D., Bloomington; Eales, Irving J., Bellevue; Ferris, Mary, Pekin; Farmer, Frank C., Chicago; Freyette, Myrtle, Chicago; Freyette, Harrison H., Chicago; Gallivan, Cathryn L., Ivesdale; Galbreath, A. L., Oakland; Goodspeed, Almeda J., Chicago; Holcomb, Dayton B., Chicago; Littlejohn, J. Martin, Chicago; McDougall, Jesse R., Chicago; McConnell, Carl P., Chicago; McGinnis, J. C., Aurora; Mantle, Pauline R., Springfield; McKinnon, Elvina, Biggsville; Owens, A. N., Mason City; Proctor, Ernest R., Chicago; Proctor, Florence B., Chicago; Robie, Ella L., Rockford; Roberts, B. C., Lincoln; Reznor, Rena, Biggsville; Sullivan, Joseph H., Chicago; Smith, Furman J., Chicago; Stewart, C. E., Moline; Young, Alfred Wheelock, Chicago.

INDIANA.

Crow, Elizabeth M., Elkhart; Crow, E. C., Elkhart; McNicoll, D. Ella, Frankfort; Oswalt, A. M., Auburn; Smith, Orren E., Indianapolis; Smith, Frank H., Kokomo; Spaunhurst, Jno. F., Indianapolis; Turfler, F. A., Rensselaer; Turfler, Mrs. F. A., Rensselaer; Williams, Kate, Indianapolis.

IOWA.

Baker, Adam, Dubuque; Brown, Marcus E., Sioux City; Burd, Metta A., Cedar Rapids; Burd, W. C., Cedar Rapids; Caldwell, Della B., Des Moines; Catlow, Jessie L., Boone; Collier, C. H., Clarinda; Cole, W. A., Dubuque; Daley, Chas. I., Ft. Madison; Finley, Chas. D., Atlantic; Fike, Emily M., Des Moines; Furnish, W. M., Tipton; Gamble, H. W., Missouri Valley; Goodsell, Geo. M., Waterloo; Hawk, Margaret A., Davenport; Hitchcock, C. C., and wife, Vinton; Ingledue, Geo. F., Sioux City; McCauley, Andrew, Sutherland; Myers, Ollie H. P., Ottumwa; McClearn, Roberta, Iowa Falls; McCuskey, Charlotte, Council Bluffs; Parish, U. S., Storm Lake; Ray, Chas. E., Le Mars; Still, Ella D., Des Moines; Thompson, C. E., Des Moines; Thompson, Elizabeth, Ottumwa; Thompson, Lester O., Red Oak; Wright, Ruth M., Charles City.

KANSAS.

Bell, Mary C., Independence; Bell, Robert W., Independence; Bechtel, J. R., Lawrence; Godfrey, Nancy J., Holton; Hearst, Ethel L., Salina; Godfrey, F. M., Holton; Shearer, J. W., Abilene.

KENTUCKY.

Collyer, Lillie M., Louisville; Collyer, Frank A., Louisville; Coffman, K. W., Owensboro; Coffman, Mrs. K. W., Owensboro; Day, J. C., Mayfield.

LOUISIANA.

Graves, Murray, Monroe; McCracken, Earl, Shreveport.

MAINE.

Covey, Florence, Portland; Howe, Viola D., Portland.

MARYLAND.

Smith, Alfred Marshall, Hagerstown.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Achorn, Ada A., Boston; Atty, Norman B., Springfield; Bryant, Ward C., Greenfield; Ellis, Sidney A., Boston; Gleason, Alson H., Worcester; Goode, Geo. W., Boston; Peck, M. W., Lynn; Rogers, Alfred W., Boston; Rogers, Effie L., Boston; Watson, Carl L., Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Arnold, G. E., Albion; Ashmore, Edythe F., Detroit; Bernard, Herbert, Detroit; Bailey, B. F., Escanaba; Charles, Elmer, Pontiac; Church, John M., Detroit; Clas-

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MINNESOTA.

Albertson, W. H., Austin; Albertson, O. S., Austin; Bailey, B. F., Minneapolis; Becker, A. D., Preston; Bedwell, W. H., Mankato; Bedwell, Laura M., Mankato; Becker, Catherine G., Faribault; Bertrand, J. G., Win- M., Houghton; Shorey, Joseph L., Marquette; Snow, G. nebagio; Borup, Georgia W., St. Paul; Chase, W. B., Minneapolis; Covell, L. S., Minneapolis; Covell, Martha A., Minneapolis; Catlin, D. B., Mankato; Crowley, John C., Minneapolis; Davis, Henry M., Minneapolis; Davey, Flora M., Minneapolis; Darragh, F. J., Princeton; Eckley, William H., St. Paul; Engelke, W. D., Lake City; Fel- lows, Helen H., Minneapolis; Flory, William O., Minne- apolis; Fuller, Marilla E., St. Paul; Furbush, M. Gertrude, Minneapolis; Freeman, H. H., Minneapolis; Gerrish, Clara T., Minneapolis; Harper, H. S., Minneapolis; Harrison, F. F., Stillwater; Hawkinson, J. W., Luverne; Hays, Rose E., Minneapolis; Herron, J. A., Minneapolis; Hodge, G. Edgar, Crookston; Huntington, Geo. L., St. Paul; Jones, Edward D., St. Cloud; Jorris, F. E., Minneapolis; Ken- ney, Dwight J., Minneapolis; Keyes, Leslie S., Minne- apolis; Lewis, Emma A., Owatonna; Lewis, Laura F., Minneapolis; Manuel K., Janie, Minneapolis; Magner, Ellen, Minneapolis; McClaran, Wm. A., Duluth; Mc- Claran, Sara L., Minneapolis; McCabe, John A., Alex- andria; McKeen, Ida Adams, Minneapolis; Moore, Har- riott A., Minneapolis; Parker, F. D., St. Paul; Patter- son, Florence A., Winona; Pickler, E. C., Minneapolis; Rehfield, H. A., Fairmont; Riches, C. W., Anoka; Rydell, John S., Minneapolis; Schwiegar, J. S., Still- water; Smith, J. O., Waseca; Spicer, Sarah E., Minne- apolis; Stern, G. M., St. Paul; Stevens, Dorothy J., Min- neapolis; Sutherland, Wm. G., Mankato; Taylor, Arthur M., Northfield; Upton, C. A., St. Paul; Woolson, C. Clement, St. Paul; Worden, Marguerite A., Minneapolis; Willetts, A. G., Minneapolis; Warn, C. F., Minneapolis; Wade, G. M., Minneapolis; Young, Clarence W., St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.

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MISSOURI.

Bailey, Homer Edward, St. Louis; Beeson, Minnie L., St. Louis; Bergin, P. J., Kansas City; Burrus, M. C., New Franklin; Buddecke, Bertha A., St. Louis; Chappell, Nannie J., St. Louis; Connor, W. J., Kansas City; de France, Josephine, St. Louis; Fiske, Franklin, Kirksville; Hurst, Anna Holmes, St. Joseph; Harwood, Mary E., Kansas City; Hildreth, A. G., St. Louis; Laughlin, Geo. M., Kirksville; Orr, Arlowyne, St. Louis; Potter, Minnie, Memphis; Shackelford, J. R., St. Louis; Still, H. M., Kirksville; Still, Geo. A., Kirksville; Still, C. E., Kirks- ville; Wolf, Truman, Carthage; Wolf, Frances M., Carthage.

NEBRASKA.

Atzen, C., Omaha; Bates, Frank A., Geneva; Bowser, W. W., Omaha; Cramb, Lulu L., Excelsior; Burnard, W. L., York; Hoaglund, N. J., Central City; Lynch, Delia A., Omaha; Wurth, Wm. F., Fairbury; Wurth, Ida D., Fair- bury.

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Carleton, Margaret B., Keene.

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Parsons, Mary H., Roswell.

NEW JERSEY.

Fleck, Charles E., Orange.

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Dr. J. Clinton McFadden an Osteopath Who Has Made Himself a Factor in Washington State Profession and Political Affairs

FROM a physically broken down and financially impoverished Spanish-American war volunteer, mustered out as a hopelessly chronic invalid, to a robust, healthy, happy,



Dr. J. Clinton McFadden, of Seattle, Wash.

successful physician, is a far cry, but such is the metamorphosis that has occurred in the life and affairs of Dr. J. Clinton McFadden,

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of Seattle, Wash. In the fall of 1899 he measured 6 feet 4 3/4 inches and weighed 135 pounds—a human bean pole, sick and discouraged. Today he tips the scale at near the 200-pound mark and is full of strength and vigor.

Osteopathy is the agent that worked the transformation.

But if Dr. McFadden owes his present success to osteopathy, the science is also indebted to him for much helpful service. It rescued him from disease and despair and added to its ranks an ardent advocate and a born fighter, and as he has progressed upward in his chosen field he has given liberally of his time and money to protect the interests of the profession and advance the cause of osteopathy.

Dr. McFadden is of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Wapello county, Iowa, in 1869. He attended the county schools and Oskaloosa college. In 1893 he went out to Washington state and in 1898 enlisted in company B, First Idaho Volunteer Infantry and served through the Spanish-American and Philippine wars. He contracted dysentery and stomach trouble in a severe form and was mustered out as a chronic invalid. The old school doctors gave him up an incurable and it looked as though the war was to claim another victim.

But luckily for Dr. McFadden he had friends who knew the value of osteopathy. He was given two copies of *Osteopathic Health*. He read them and was convinced of the reasonableness of the new system. The persuasion of his friends prevailed—an osteopath was called.

In less than a month he was entirely cured and has never had a recurrence of the trouble.

While taking treatments he investigated osteopathy further and when he found himself in good health, he decided to make the science his profession.

Although financially in bad shape, he entered S. S. Still college at Des Moines and by hard work and determination managed to complete

the course, graduating in 1905, considerably in debt, but full of hope and enthusiasm.

He located at Waitsburg, his old Washington home town and where his wife's people lived, and speedily built up a nice practice. From there he moved to Pomeroy, Wash., and established a connection that required the help of two assistants to look after it. In the fall of 1907 he sold this practice to Dr. R. S. Johnson, the man who had first interested him in the profession, and removed to his present location.

Dr. McFadden has taken an active part in helping to elect to the state legislature men friendly to osteopathy. At a meeting of the state association he suggested the name of S. G. Cosgrove for governor. No official action was taken, but the M. D.'s regarded it as an endorsement and fought Cosgrove tooth and nail, nevertheless, he was nominated and elected. When the time came for a fight for a state osteopathic law, Dr. McFadden was made a member of the legislative committee and the committee placed him in full charge of the campaign before the legislature. The fight was successful, although on account of the hostility of the lieutenant-governor, who was acting governor by reason of the sickness of Governor Cosgrove, a composite board had to be accepted instead of an independent board as originally planned for.

At the last annual meeting of the Washington State Osteopathic Association, Dr. McFadden was unanimously elected president. Later he was appointed by Governor Hay a member of the new State Board of Medical Examiners and when that body organized he was made secretary, an honor never before vouchsafed to an osteopathic member of a composite board. The board is composed of nine members, only two being osteopaths. The election was manifestly not due to professional favoritism, but a tribute to personal character and ability.

In addition the state organization, Dr. McFadden is a member of the A. O. A. and the King county association. He was happily

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married nine years ago to Miss Janet C. Ingraham, of Waitsburg, Wash.

Recently Dr. McFadden formed a professional partnership with Dr. Ida Jayne Weaver, a graduate of Pacific college and a club woman of wide reputation. They have a beautiful suite of rooms conveniently located in the Peoples Bank building and already enjoy a splendid practice.

In D. O. Land

Detroit Osteopathic Clinic Doing Good Work.

The Detroit Journal of July 31st contains an article, with a two-column head, on the work of the clinic conducted by osteopaths at the East Side Settlement. A portrait of Dr. Herbert Bernard, director of the clinic, is shown. The clinic was opened last November and has grown steadily. Fifty patients are now treated in an evening. Many interesting cases have developed and the results have been more than satisfactory.

June Class, 1905, A. S. O. Reunion.

On board the steamer Minneapolis sailing over the smooth waters of Lake Minnetonka, Thursday afternoon, August 19, four members of the June class, 1905, A. S. O., met in happy reunion. Those present were Drs. Pauline R. Mantle, Fred O. Edwards, Ollie H. P. Myers, and George W. Goode. Reminiscences were indulged in for about an hour. No deaths were reported during the year. Dr. Mantle presided. Other members of the class at the convention but not present at the reunion were Drs. Joseph W. Tarr, Sarah H. Middleditch, and Jesse O. Smith.

Class of 1898, A. S. O. Reunion.

Members of the class of 1898, A. S. O., met in happy reunion at Minneapolis during the National Convention week. Dr. D. L. Clark, of Fort Collins, Colo., proved himself a hero by catching a "whacking" big pickerel which furnished a part of the reunion banquet. This fish story is remarkable in that it is supported by the actual exhibition of the stuffed monster and the testimony of seven reputable, not to say delighted, witnesses, who participated in the final ceremonies conducted over the remains of the finny beauty. Members of the class who enjoyed the affair were: Dr. D. L. Clark, Fort Collins, Colo.; Dr. Thomas L. Ray, Ft. Worth, Texas; Dr. H. E. Bailey, Dr. J. R. Shackelford, and Dr. A. G. Hildreth, all of St. Louis; Dr. J. L. Holloway, Dallas, Texas; and Dr. J. T. Bass, Denver.

Extra Fine Opening for D. O.

We are informed that there is an especially fine opening for a wide-awake D. O. at Green Bay Wis. The town has a population of 30,000 and a large tributary territory. There is one D. O. in the town and he has a fine practice. He recently moved into a new building and his old offices are vacant. It's a superior suite designed for an osteopath and can be had at a reasonable rental. Further particulars upon request.

A. S. O. Souvenir Announcement.

Just as we are going to press the postman hands in a pictorial souvenir of the American School of Osteopathy, which is a very welcome arrival, being a 50-page booklet profusely illustrated with pictures of A. S. O. and Kirksville institutions, pictures of the founder, the college, the A. S. O. hospital, the faculty, the nurses, the operating rooms, laboratories and treatment rooms, sick wards, organizations, fraternity houses, groups of students, reunions, etc. The booklet will be of interest to every osteopath, and those who are overlooked in the distribution by mail should write in to Dr. Warren Hamilton for a copy.

Ontario Association Annual Meeting.

The ninth annual convention of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy was held in the Temple building, Toronto, Ontario, September 8. It was one of the most enthusiastic and best attended meetings the association has had. Most of the Toronto osteopaths and many from various parts of Ontario, as well as a number of visitors from New York state, were present, also a number of students. The program was much enjoyed by all. Dr. Fiske's addresses and demonstrations were particularly profitable. The association discussed the advisability of making the annual convention a two days' affair and on a vote it was decided to have a two days' convention next year. The program included: Informal discussion; "Science Circles," Dr. Heist; "Recruiting," Dr. Millard; "Frequency of Treatment," Dr. Gray; "Method of Publicity in Vogue," Dr. Walmsley; "Osteopathic Mechanics," Dr. Franklin Fiske; "Costal and Interdependent Lesions" (diagnosis, correction and treatment), Dr. Fiske; "Methods That Save the Operator's Strength" (a demonstration), Dr. Fiske. Last year's officers were unanimously re-elected: President, Dr. R. B. Henderson, Toronto; vice-president, Dr. Jas. S. Bach, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Edgar D. Heist, Berlin;

assistant secretary, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; trustees, Dr. H. C. Jaquith, Toronto; Dr. S. B. Detwiler, Guelph; Dr. J. N. Mac Rae, Galt.—*Asa Gordon Walmsley, D. O.*

Georgia State Board Named.

Governor Brown, of Georgia, under the act passed by the last general assembly, has appointed as members of the new State Board of Osteopathic Examiners Dr. M. C. Hardin and Dr. J. R. Barge, of Atlanta, for one year terms; Dr. S. D. Richards, of Savannah, and Dr. Charles E. Lorenz, of Columbus, for two years, and Dr. Frank S. Jones, of Macon, for three years.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.*

State Board Election in Michigan.

The Michigan Osteopathic Board of Examination and Registration met at Lansing, September 8, and held a three-day session. Officers elected for the year were: Dr. Glenn Hicks, Jackson, president; Dr. B. A. Bullock, Hastings, vice-president; Dr. Wm. H. Jones, Adrian, secretary-treasurer.

Fifteen applicants were examined and several admitted by reciprocity from other states.

The Attorney General has confirmed the Michigan osteopathic law in regard to the preliminary requirements for entrance into the state and the law requiring three years of nine months each in a reputable osteopathic college. The next meeting of the board of examiners will be held at Ann Arbor, October 9, at the time of the annual meeting of the state society. The reciprocity laws of Michigan admit on payment of \$25.00 all those who have passed a state board in a state where the requirements for registration are equal to Michigan. All good osteopaths will be welcomed. The board will meet whenever a sufficient number of applications for registration are ready.—*Glenn Hicks, D. O.*

Nebraska Meeting.

The Nebraska Osteopathic Association held its tenth annual meeting at Lincoln, September 4, 30 being present. Officers elected for the year were: Dr. C. K. Struble, Hastings, president; Dr. Emma Hoyer, University place, vice-president; Dr. Lulu L. Cramb, Fairbury, treasurer; Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha, secretary. Three members were nominated to fill vacancies on the Nebraska State Board of Osteopathy. The following named were selected: Dr. J. M. Kilgore, York; Dr. C. K. Struble, Hastings, and Dr. B. S. Peterson, Kearney. Omaha was selected as the next meeting place. A good program was rendered; a compilation of statistics on 91 cases of appendicitis showed that nearly all these appendicular cases were suffering with constipation before and during the time of the attack. A compilation of 41 cases of laparotomies treated following operation, also gave valuable information to the profession.—*C. B. Atzen, D. O., Secretary.*

D. O.'s Make Good Showing.

The osteopaths apparently carried off the honors at the recent examinations before the Oregon Board of Medical Examiners. Ten out of twelve osteopathic applicants passed as compared with 58 out of 100 medical applicants who were successful.—*La Grande (Ore.) Star, August 24th.*

Meeting of Montana Board.

Five applicants were licensed at the September meeting of the Montana Board of Examiners. They were: Dr. R. J. Northern, A. S. O., Big Timber; Dr. Julia S. Bolam, A. S. O., Miles City; Dr. J. Louise Smith, A. S. O., Missoula; Dr. Mary C. Hardin, S. S., Choteau; Dr. H. L. Bucknam, A. S. O., Hamilton. Reciprocity was established with Georgia. The states now on this basis are: Idaho, Minnesota, Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Tennessee, South Carolina, Vermont, Georgia. A few senior students have in the past found it possible to practice in Montana for a few months without license and then leave the state. Those attempting this in the future will run much risk as prosecutions will be vigorously pushed. The law demands a certain schooling of those who wish to practice in Montana. It is the duty of the board to see that the law is complied with, and they intend to do so. The next board meeting will be held at Helena, the first Tuesday in March, 1910. The members of the board are Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman; Dr. L. K. Cramb, Butte.—*Asa Willard, D. O.*

D. O. Certificate Accepted in Pennsylvania.

The accompanying statement was given me as the result of my saying that I would not take out insurance with a company that does not recognize osteopaths.—*D. H. Bryan, D. O., New Kensington, Pa., August 12.*

Federal Casualty Company of Detroit, Mich. Agency at Tarentum, Pa., August 10, 1909.

To whom it may concern: From this date the Federal Casualty Company of Detroit, Mich., will accept certificates of health from all doctors of osteopathy and will recognize them as examiners as the recent act has become a law. (Signed) Andrew J. Bell, Manager Tarentum District.

Contest Decision of Washington State Board.

At the recent Washington state medical examination held under the new law granting licenses to osteopaths, some 185 applicants were refused licenses and as a result suits are being filed against the state board alleging error in construing the law and in the method of conducting the examination. Most of the contestants claim to be entitled to an osteopathic license. It is evidently largely an effort on the part of those without sufficient or proper training to defeat the purpose of the state law

relating to the practice of osteopathy. The result will be watched with interest. Dr. J. Clinton McFaddon, secretary of the board, declares the suits will be fought to a finish, and he is confident that the position of the board will be upheld.

Another Poison Ivy Cure.

Apropos of "A simple remedy for poison ivy." I have had it a dozen times and have found a very successful way of handling it. A bit of cotton is moistened with chloroform and bound down over the eruption. It gives the most delightful and satisfactory "scratch" and dries up the poison in a day.—E. E. Tucker, D. O.

Dr. Willard Entertains Visitors.

Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, Mont., recently had the pleasure of entertaining some D. O.'s en route to the Seattle exposition. In the party were Dr. F. E. Moore, La Grande, Ore.; Dr. George Dunnington, Philadelphia; Dr. William McConnell, Marion, Ind.; Dr. Jennie L. Evans, Akron, Ohio; Dr. John Rieger, Billings, Mont.; Dr. L. K. Cramb, Butte, Mont.; and Dr. G. A. Kerr, Metropolis, Ill.

Georgia Bill Signed by Governor.

On Saturday, August 14th, Governor Brown of Georgia affixed his signature to the bill granting recognition to osteopathy. It now remains for the board to be appointed and then osteopaths will commence to run their own affairs in Georgia. In signing the measure Governor Brown said he had given due consideration to both the opposition to it and those who favored it. He came to the conclusion that it was his duty to approve the measure, and he did so.

Dr. Browne Again Heads Illinois D. O.'s.

The annual convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association was held at the Auditorium, Chicago, August 14th. An interesting program was enjoyed. Dr. Franklin Fiske, of Kirksville, gave a demonstration. Officers elected were: President, Dr. E. M. Browne, Dixon; vice-president, Dr. W. Burr Allen, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. P. Kottler, Chicago.

Los Angeles College Catalog.

We are in receipt of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy catalogue for 1909-10. It is an attractively gotten up book giving very complete information about the institution, the location, the requirements, etc.

How's This for Confirmation of Osteopathy?

Dr. Lucius A. Bumstead, of Delaware, Ohio, calls our attention to the following paragraph in "What We Know About Cancer," by Burton J. Hendrick, in the July McClures. "Medical science has now established one fundamental fact; that, in practically all bacterial infections, the employment of drugs as direct curatives, is virtually useless. No factor, extrinsic to the body itself, ever cured a human being of typhoid fever, diphtheria, tuberculosis or any other bacterial disease. The really curative agency is this great physical power called immunity. This may be defined as the resistance manifested by the normal body to any extrinsic forces that seek to destroy it."

Still College Twelfth Announcement.

Completely describes the various courses, the facilities and advantages of the college. Contains much interesting data. Well printed on rough paper and bound in brown covers.

Timely Correction.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Ledger recently came out with a news head line "Massage Doctor May Meet Here." Dr. Percy H. Woodall, took exception to the misleading heading and wrote the paper an explanation of the difference between massage and osteopathy which was courteously published.

D. O. Wanted at Springfield, Mo.

Finding it desirable to get away from the severe winter in Missouri Dr. T. M. King, of Springfield, has decided to spend six months in Los Angeles, Cal. While there he may take a P. G. course and extend his stay to a year. He is looking for a man to take charge of his office and practice at Springfield. Write for full particulars.

Philadelphia College Catalog.

The 1909-10 Philadelphia announcement comes out in white covers with inscription on a blue panel pasted on. Contains full particulars regarding organization, faculty, courses, facilities and requirements. Also list of alumni and undergraduates.

Might Beat Him To It.

The Doctor—Mrs. Briggs has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go without the loss of a moment. His Wife—Why such a tearing hurry? What is the matter with the boy? The Doctor—I don't know, but Mrs. Briggs has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry up before she has time to do it.

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Confines his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases and solicits the reference to him by osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, chancroid, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

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Practical Psychology Illustrated. A Scientific Mind and Body Health-Book. 225 pages. Explains the origin, development and office of the Mind or Soul—Its relation to the Body. The interdependence of Mind and Body. How possible for an expectant mother to give birth to a criminal, genius or saint—How the Majority of Diseases [especially Nervousness] is produced Through The Mentality, and How to recover your health in a Natural Way without the use of drugs. Study the Picture: The body compared to an office building.

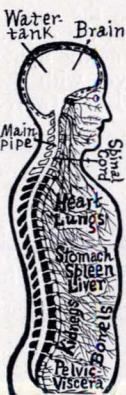
One Tenant can be deprived of water [life] by a pressure upon the pipe [nerve] through which he receives his supply. All the Tenants can be deprived of water [life] by a Leak in the Water-Tank.

Man is Diseased in Like Manner [in Two Ways]: Pressure upon a nerve [see picture] Will Disease the Organ or Part which it supplies with nerve-force [energy]. A "Leakage" of nerve-force [brain-fluid] from the "Human Tank" [the brain], due to "Mental-Weeds" [such as hurry, worry, envy, anger, hatred, resentment, over-indulgences, etc.] Will Disease The Entire Body.

"Man, Woman—Know Thyself" is a ready reference health-book for both the Home and Physician's office. It explains the Cause of disease and tells in a simple way How to Get Health and How to Keep it.

Keep the book one week—if then you do not feel that you can be greatly benefited by its teachings return the book and receive your money back. Price \$2.00 postpaid. Illustrated circular free. Address the author

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Preparing Literature That the People Will Understand

It is not a question of what you like, but what the average reader—the patient and prospective patient—will understand. You don't circulate office and field literature because it appeals to you, but because it appeals to the understanding of the great mass of people, who know little or nothing at all about health matters.

Please remember, therefore, that *Osteopathic Health is not written for you!* It is written for your patients and for the tens of thousands of its other readers, who do not know even a small fraction as much about osteopathy as your own patients do.

Often osteopathic patients have the most insufficient and inaccurate sort of ideas about osteopathy. How very grotesque and impossible, therefore, must be the ideas of the multitudes who never have come in close personal touch with osteopathic practice?

These two classes are the people the editor is talking to each month. These are the minds that he is seeking to interest and instruct and make favorable to osteopathic practice. The articles written are written to be understood by these minds.

What you may like, doctor, and what you may say, "represents your idea exactly" as to what good field literature ought to be may not at all appeal to a mind untutored in medical science. You must remember that with your knowledge every word printed calls up images of structures and processes with which you are perfectly familiar—things that have a clearness and meaning which quite escape the average reader. He does not see at all what you see when he reads the same sentences. He does not sometimes grasp the simple ideas presented. He often fails to appreciate the conviction in favor of osteopathy which we wish him to develop. His mind is not trained in our habits of thinking so that he can digest and assimilate all the information we give him. Often the lay mind fags and in confusion and exhaustion he fails to follow you and me in the excursions of reasoning we invite him to make with us, mounting up from the basis of our sure and proven facts.

Thus writing articles that the general public will understand is quite a different thing from what the average practitioner thinks it is. Some of the very articles that you may think a lay reader will not understand will mean the very most to him—or her. Some of the explanations of osteopathy that you may think are "just right" may be so complete and accurate and complex that he loses the whole meaning. Some articles you think are simply written may not be understood at all by the type of person to whom *Osteopathic Health* is mainly directed because it may not be based upon or related to the things that he thinks are perfectly plain to him.

For instance:
 In our October issue, which is a special number for women, we emphasize with care several things which some osteopaths would unthinkingly not approve. We allude to the three aspects of disease—its anatomical or *mechanical* side, its *chemical* side, and its *mental* side.

"Now why say anything about the chemical abnormalities in the body?" perhaps some D. O. will say. "I hold with A. T. Still that if the anatomy is all right the chemistry will be normal, too. Therefore stick to the text of the mechanical faults of the tissues and make them good and plain.

That sort of thing is plain and satisfactory to the people who already understand all about what lesions are and do, but it will not mean much to the person brand new to osteopathic terms and reasoning. He "knows all about" the chemical aspects of disease, however—or thinks he does. That is to say, he has always been accustomed to think of disease as an altered chemical condition in the body—dyspepsia to him is merely the

New Book Just Issued
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lack of pepsin or hydrochloric acid in the stomach; rheumatism, too much acid in the blood, etc. His idea of medicine is to add some chemical which the body needs, or chemical that will take away something the body is "long" on.

Now whenever you begin to talk to such a person about "the mechanical origin of disease" he is apt not to understand even vaguely what you are talking about, or else you may make him combat what you have to say, because it does not seem to him that you start out right. Facts, to him, are the ideas he holds in advance on the subject. He doesn't know any other facts. If you don't begin with some reference to these facts, he will not perhaps follow you at all.

He who would interest and educate people in new systems of thinking must start with the known and then pass gradually and a little way only to explore the unknown. If you want to make a man understand what anatomical mischief inside our bodies means it is wise sometimes to start by comparing it with the chemical disturbances in the body, which the chemical and pharmacological viewpoints of medicine have made the common conception of the whole subject. Then it's easy to compare other viewpoints, and show the difference. With your reader's feet once on the "known," on the sure ground where he feels at home, any man can reach after new ideas wholly unknown to him.

The same principle is exhibited in another place in this October issue of *Osteopathic Health*. We compare osteopathic treatment with surgical operations in women's diseases. Everybody knows what operations mean to women—what is hoped for, what is so often found wanting after undergoing the ordeal, and what is conferred as after-effects that were not expected. These likewise make a good basis of understandable facts to begin on. They also give something known to put in comparison, and when osteopathic theory, practice and results are laid for comparison side by side with those of medicine and surgery, there cannot be much doubt as to which the average person will deliberately choose for himself.

Yet every little while some D. O. says to the editor: "Never mind the mistakes of medicine and surgery. Stick close to osteopathy as your text and tell what that is and then stop."

Now the basic idea here is all right, but the doctor forgets that language is only a symbol of thought, and that before any single word (or the symbol of some idea) carries any meaning, the thing signified by the word has been fully understood, and in this case neither osteopathy is as yet comprehended by the masses nor are any of the words understood that are used by us to define and describe it, like "osteopathy," "drugless medicine," "bloodless surgery," "lesions," "mechanical origin of disease," "tissue abnormalities," etc.

Because of this handicap the editor of osteopathic field literature of the successful sort must find ways in which he can reach intelligent understanding of his subject, and he does this by comparing osteopathy with institutions already familiar to the public, namely, drug practice and operative surgery. The whole subject then seems promptly luminous to the lay reader. He thinks he knows what you are talking about. He reads further, and to the end, and he makes up his own opinion about the reasonableness of your system. He soon is believing the truths uttered and advocating and explaining osteopathy to his friends.

This usage of medicine and surgery as bases of comparisons is all very different from "roasting" the M. D.'s and throwing mud at our competitors. *Osteopathic Health* does not do that at all and neither do the best of the other good field journals.

But it is all right to compare osteopathy with these other treatments, to point out the differences and show its advantages, and that is the sort of educational propaganda that the rank and file of people understand and value as actually

telling them something new they didn't know before.

After devoting a couple of decades to this problem—one to journalism and advertising and another to writing and publishing osteopathic literature that the people can understand—I am amazed frequently at the assurance with which osteopaths who are wholly ignorant of this sort of work undertake to tell me just how this kind of work must be done. I find, too, that the less a man (or woman) knows about the whole matter, the more positive he is in telling what ought to be done to make our field literature line up to his ideas of excellence. To make it strike the keynote of success it is only necessary to do what he says. I am frequently told in five minutes—with all the assurance of inspired words—the solution of problems with which I have been coping for twelve long, busy, studious years. This only goes to show how smart some people are.

When Marshall Field or John Wanamaker or the manufacturers of Grape Nuts or Ivory Soap want to reach their multitudes, these great multimillionaires did not write their own "copy." They did not write their ads when they began nor even after they had built up fortunes. They sought out with great care men versed in literature, journalism, publicity and merchandizing methods and whose experience and judgments they trusted more than their own to frame up messages that would hit the bulls-eye and win patronage. They paid these experts fortunes every year for their success. The bigger these manufacturers and merchants grow, the more implicitly they trust to their publicity experts.

This statement of facts ought to jar some osteopaths loose from preconceived ideas and cause more widespread recognition of the fact that there is a science of publicity and promotion, and that its devotees can do things that the untutored cannot.

Therefore, instead of every tenth member of the osteopathic profession telling the editor of *Osteopathic Health* just how he ought to run his paper to get results, it would be well for such enthusiasts to tumble to the fact that the little patient-educator and public-educator is run exceedingly well and with conspicuous intelligence and skill as it is.

It would be well for these people as a class to get in line and do their part to circulate *Osteopathic Health* or some other field paper with a view to actually helping on the advancement of osteopathy, instead of telling the editors about the orders they are going to give them when these papers are reconstructed or printed in different colored ink, or issued with a different picture on the cover, or some other such foolishness. Some people persist in wasting the opportunities of life, while discriminating in the choice of wood or quill toothpicks. I earnestly invite these friends to familiarize themselves with the excellence of the service being rendered twelve months in the year by *Osteopathic Health*, and then to make use of it, instead of wasting their time and mine showing me what they don't know

about successful, ethical publicity, and letting this unusual chance to advance their own interests and osteopathy's escape them.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Kathryn Van Velzer, of Hinsdale and Chicago, left July 24 for a vacation trip through the West, visiting Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., and back by way of Canada through Winnipeg. She intended to take in the national convention at Minneapolis, but while visiting her sister at Worthington, Minn., she slipped on some stairs and dislocated her left shoulder. The dislocation was reduced after being out eleven days and the doctor is now doing nicely, and expects to be back in practice at Hinsdale by October 1.

Dr. C. M. Sigler, formerly of Dunkirk, N. Y., is now located at Trenton, N. J., and has associated with Dr. V. B. Sigler. Working together in this larger field the doctors will doubtless soon establish a wide connection.

Dr. H. E. Reed, of the faculty of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, has succeeded to the practice of Dr. G. P. Long in the O. T. Johnson building, Los Angeles, Cal., having removed his offices from the Security building, September 1.

Dr. G. P. Long, who a year ago bought the practice of L. E. and Grace Wyckoff, O. T. Johnson building, Los Angeles Cal., has returned to New York and after a brief vacation will be located at 4, 5 and 6 New Bank building, Rockville Centre, Long Island, with a branch office in the city of New York to be announced later.

We are in receipt of a copy of *The Daily Record of Dresden, Germany*, containing a very forceful contribution by Dr. H. H. Moellering, to a discussion "Are the Trusts an Evil?" The doctor takes the broad gauge position that "trusts" are an economic evolution and that the solution of the abuses connected with them lies in government control.

Dr. F. E. Moore, of LaGrande, Ore., has sold his practice to Dr. Geo. W. Zimmerman, of Los Angeles. Dr. Moore desires to take a post graduate course, hence the sale.

The Missoula (Mont.) Missoulian of September 15th reports in full the address of Dr. Asa Willard, "Osteopathy: Its Philosophy, History, Scope, and Relation to Other Methods of Healing," delivered at an open meeting of the Montana Osteopathic Association convention.

Dr. Octavia L. Smith, of Clearwater, Minn., has been spending a vacation in the West. She says she had a delightful time but was sorry to miss the convention at Minneapolis.

Dr. R. C. Dugan, of Marion, Ohio, has just purchased for a consideration of \$12,000 the Central Emergency Hospital. The hospital will be continued along present lines and under same management. The buildings used for office purposes will be remodeled and fitted up for the convenience of osteopathic patients. The purchase gives Dr. Dugan one of the finest locations in the city and he intends to have his offices thoroughly equipped and furnished in attractive style.

Dr. Emilie L. Green, who has practiced for some nine years in Detroit, Mich., has decided to locate in Chicago. Her offices are at 1008 Trude building. Dr. Green had a fine connection in Detroit, but became fascinated by the larger opportunities of Chicago. She has recently enjoyed a vacation in the East, at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and is feeling in fine condition for practice.

Dr. B. S. Peterson, of Kearney, Neb., met with a severe accident September 3. He was returning from an early out-of-town call and was riding a motorcycle. Railroad graders had stretched a barb wire fence across the road to corral their horses, and Dr. Peterson ran into it full speed. He was thrown, turning a somersault and striking on the back of his neck. Several stitches were necessary to dress the wound.

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Dr. J. D. Cunningham, of Bloomington, Ill., after attending the national convention, spent a few days at Niagara and on the lakes. On his way home he was a caller at The O. P. Office.

Dr. Mary Marshall, of Albany, Ore., has just purchased a building in that city known as the "P. W. Spink" residence. The consideration was \$6,000, and the place is estimated to have cost about \$8,000. Dr. Marshall expects to establish a private hospital.

Dr. T. M. King, of Springfield, Mo., is spending the fall and winter in Los Angeles, Cal., and may decide to take a year's P. G. course at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. His address is 318 Clay street.

Dr. Ella Lake Myers, of New York city, toured the Pacific coast, calling on the leading osteopaths in each city.

Dr. A. S. Heggen, of Ames, Iowa, who recently had charge of Dr. Paul's practice at Tarkio, Mo., while he was taking a P. G. course, has formed a partnership with Dr. G. W. Jackman, of Madison, Wis. Their joint offices will be at 11-12-13 Carroll block.

Dr. A. C. Moore, of San Francisco, has leased the Dr. Buckley private sanitarium at 1121-1123 Devisadero street. It is a modern building, electric lighted, steam heated, hardwood floors, private baths, and situated in beautiful grounds. It is conveniently located, with six car lines within a block. Dr. Moore says he finds he can handle some cases more successfully when they are under close supervision.

Drs. K. B. and Bertha F. Moomaw, A. S. O., '09, have opened offices at 228 West Main street, Waynesboro, Pa.

Dr. James S. Blair, who retired from practice temporarily on account of ill health, has opened offices at rooms 702-704 Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Whitcomb, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are spending a six weeks' vacation in the Adirondacks and on Lake Champlain. Dr. Whitcomb will return to practice about the last of September.

Dr. A. E. Freeman, formerly of 50 North West street, Galesburg, Ill., has located at Calgary, Canada, and will open offices as soon as suitable quarters can be obtained.

Dr. John F. Spannhurst, of Indianapolis, was a recent visitor at the office of The O. P.

Dr. Lillie Held, of Rock Rapids, Iowa, has been spending the summer with friends in western Washington.

Dr. Margaret E. Schramm, of Chicago, announces that under the new system of numbering just adopted her office address is 357 West 63d street.

Dr. Fred Moore, of Le Grand, Oregon, has been visiting his mother in Seattle.

Drs. A. H. and Carrie Benefiel, of Spokane, Wash., accompanied by their little daughter, have been attending the exposition in Seattle.

Dr. Lewis A. Myers, of Vancouver, B. C., has been calling on friends in Washington.

Dr. Grace Nichols, of Spokane, Wash., enjoyed a pleasant vacation in Seattle, Everett and other coast towns.

Dr. J. E. Hodgson, of Spokane, Wash., has just moved to new offices at 449 Peyton block. He occupied his old offices ten years and six months and thinks he holds the record. It is certainly a mighty good one.

Dr. Richard Wanless, of New York City, has purchased the practice of the late Dr. George E. Graham and will carry on the practice at his office, 105 East Fifteenth street.

Dr. R. I. Quick, formerly of the A. S. O. faculty at Kirksville, has gone into private practice at Zanesville, Ohio, with offices in the People's Savings Bank building.

Dr. George Still, who has been spending a vacation in northern Minnesota, returned to Kirksville September 4. He was at once in demand. Within four days he was called in consultation by Dr. W. M. Watson, of Mound City, Mo., Dr. Phelps, of Marysville, Mo., and Dr. Sophia E. Hemstreet, of Liberty, Mo. Dr. Still reports with considerable pride that in each case the diagnosis of the local osteopath was correct, in one case against vigorous old-school opposition.

While examinations were in progress before the Pennsylvania State Board last month, Dr. J. C. Snyder was hastily called to Milwaukee by news of a railroad wreck in which his mother and father were both badly injured. It was at first thought that his mother's injuries would prove fatal, but last accounts report her getting along nicely, with every prospect of recovery.

Dr. J. M. Wolfe, A. S. O., '09, recently passed the Virginia state examination. He now holds licenses in three states.

Dr. William O. Flack, of Portland, Ore., who has been enjoying a needed vacation, is back at his office.

Dr. W. C. Montague, of Evansville, Ind., is building a new residence. It will have all modern conveniences.

Dr. J. U. Murphy, of Sedro Woolley, Wash., accompanied by his wife and mother, of Elgin, Ill., have been spending their vacations in Seattle.

Dr. Charles H. Ervin, of Los Angeles, stopped in Seattle, en route home from the National convention and a trip through the East.

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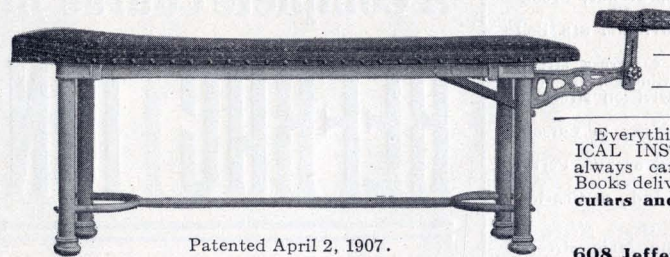
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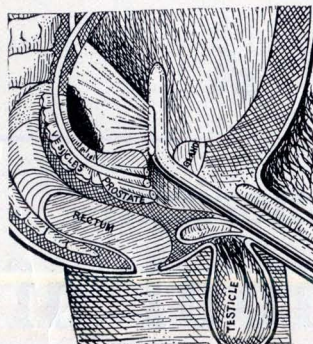
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DR. OVERALL'S Book on The Non-Operative Treatment of prostate, sexual neuroses, impotency, gleet, etc., is intimately related to Osteopathic treatment of the spine and reflex irritation arising therefrom. The few Osteopaths whom the Author has met are especially interested in this book. An interesting brochure on this subject will be mailed for 6c in stamps, to pay for mailing.

Dr. Sour of Virginia, Minn., says: "Dr. Overall's book should be read by every up-to-date practitioner, for he will have conditions of the prostate that can only be treated in a sensible way by having a thorough knowledge of this book. Dr. Overall has worked out a system that is original, plain, practical and gives results that no other treatment or method can. He has drawn the curtain aside and there is no excuse for us not now curing these cases or knowing where to send them to be cured."

PRICE \$2.00. Illustrated circular sent upon request.

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ROWE PUBLISHING CO., 72 E. Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

Drs. Mabel and Otis Akin, of Portland, Ore., spent some time visiting friends in Seattle, while en route to Mt. Baker, where they remained several days.

On their way home from their convention and vacation trip, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Hardin, of Atlanta, Ga., paid a short visit to The O. P. office.

PERSONAL.

Dr. James F. Blanchard, of Pierre, S. D., has given up his practice there and has formed a partnership with Dr. Redmond A. Bolton, formerly of New Rockford, N. D., to conduct the Jamestown Infirmary of Osteopathy at Jamestown, N. D.

Dr. A. B. Twaddell, of Iola, Kan., has been spending a vacation motoring through Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska. He was accompanied by his family. He is now ready for a busy season's practice.

LOCATIONS.

- Dr. E. I. Agnew, at Osceola, Iowa.
- Dr. F. A. Boulware, at 303 Franklin street, Clarksville, Tenn.
- Dr. F. W. Crawford, at 51 Monroe street, East Sar Jose, Cal.
- Dr. O. L. Daniel, at Corydon, Iowa.
- Dr. Nelle Mavity Ferry, at Nevada, Mo.
- Dr. Katherine S. Gloman, at 421-22 Exchange block, Bellingham, Wash.
- Dr. Roswell Denton Grant, at 179 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
- Dr. M. J. Grieves, at 525 Woolner building, Peoria, Ill.
- Dr. Lena R. Hodges, at Seaside, Ore.
- Dr. J. F. Linder, at Osceola, Iowa.
- Dr. C. G. Luft, at Fremont, Ohio.
- Dr. Nellie L. Marcy, at 78 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
- Dr. I. F. Peterson, at Emporia, Kan.
- Dr. J. R. Smith, at Bohan block, Mitchell avenue and Willow street, Waterbury, Conn.
- Dr. G. M. Wade, at 21 South Sixth street, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Dr. Maude Grace Williams, at 175 State street, Springfield, Mass.
- Dr. J. W. Wolfe, at Seven Mile Ford, Va.
- Dr. James S. Blair, A-01, at 702 Empire building, Knoxville, Tenn.

REMOVALS.

- Dr. W. H. Albright, from La Harpe to 12 Barnes building, Chanute, Kan.
- Dr. N. Ashcroft, from 115 North Olive Street to 2425 South Grand avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. J. E. Hodgson and Dr. Carrie A. Benefiel have removed to 448, 449 and 450 Peyton building, Spokane, Wash.
- Dr. T. M. King, of Springfield, Mo., will remove for the fall and winter to Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Walter S. McClain, from 1900 North Park avenue, Philadelphia, to Cooksville, Tenn.
- Drs. K. B. and Bertha F. Moomaw, from 331 West Second street to 228 West Main street, Waynesboro, Pa.
- Dr. Albert C. Pietsch, from 437 Throop avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 611 Loomis street, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. E. M. Sasvil, from 414 to 316, 317 and 318 Bell building, Montgomery, Ala.
- Dr. James Saylor, from 571 West Congress street, Chicago, to State Bank building, West Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. Rudolf Wagner, from 320 East Division street to 1327 Dearborn avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. A. E. Wolfe, from Falls City, Neb., to Carson, Iowa.
- Dr. Mabel E. Andrews, from 1607 First avenue, Perry, Iowa, to Lake City, Iowa.
- Dr. W. F. Aydelotte, from Princeton, Ind., to Charleston, Mo.
- Dr. Margaret Bowen, from 102 East Grace street to The Virginia building, corner Fifth and Main streets, Richmond, Va.
- Dr. Marguerite Collman, from Montrose, Colo., to Freeport, Ill.
- Dr. Howard T. Crawford, from 176 Huntington avenue to The Gill building, 673 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
- Dr. Lamont H. Fisher, from 22 Stuyvesant avenue to 1024 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dr. J. Falkner, from Paris, Texas to Texarkana, Texas.
- Dr. R. L. Ferrand, from Lamar, Colo., to 501 New York street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Dr. Lorena Kagay, from Richmond, Ohio, to 405 West Center street, Marion, Ohio.
- Dr. Ernest A. Plant, from Escondido, Cal., to 552 McNece building, San Diego, Cal., retaining a branch office at former place.
- Dr. Charles F. Peterson, from 1279 Bedford avenue to "The Parkdale," 598 Sixth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dr. H. A. Price, from 19 Norfolk building, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 94 South Arlington street, Houston, Tex.
- Dr. Millie Rhodes, from 22 Stuyvesant avenue to 1024 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Dr. M. F. Smith, from Hartford, Mich., to Paw Paw, Mich., with branch offices at Hartford and Lawton, Mich.
- Dr. Sarah H. Settle, from 120 West Kentucky street to 110 West Oak street, Louisville, Ky.
- Dr. Kate C. Slaughter, from San Francisco to Keystone building, Mill Valley, Cal.
- Dr. Frank A. Sloan, from Caldwell to Mountain Home, Idaho.
- Dr. E. Randolph Smith, from Lyons to Garden City, Kan.
- Dr. L. Curtis Turner, from 176 Huntington avenue to the Gill building, 673 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
- Drs. Vernon O. and Mrs. Whitcomb, from 175 West Seventy-second street to The Ansonia, Broadway and Seventy-third street, New York city.
- Dr. G. F. Schmelzel, from B. W. & M. Bldg., Idaho Falls, Idaho, to 319-29 Mohawk Bldg., Portland, Ore.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Dr. Nelle Mavity Ferry and Dr. B. J. Mavity, at Nevada, Mo.

Drs. A. S. Heggen and G. W. Jackman, at Madison, Wis., rooms 11, 12 and 13 Carroll block.

MARRIED.

Dr. A. B. Cramb, of Wahoo, Neb., and Miss Lurah Loomis, at the home of the bride, near Kirksville, Mo., on September 9.

Dr. Ernest John Favell and Miss Inga Maria Olsen, August 26, at Sherwood, Ore. At home November 1, Superior, Wis.

Dr. Wave Wilbur Blackman and Miss Marion Etelka Lewis, September 7, at Overlook, Englewood, N. J. At home after the 1st of November, at 171 Capitol avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Tindall, of Hartford, Ind., August 18, a son, A. H. Tindall, Jr.

To Dr. and Mrs. Frank F. Jones, of Macon, Ga., August 18, a son, Charles Franklin Jones.

To Dr. and Mrs. A. Taylor, of Northfield, Minn., Sept. 2, a son, Lloyd Wilbur Taylor.

To Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Norwood, of Mineral Wells, Tex., August 5, a son, Robert Wade Norwood.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Francis, of Charleston, Ill., at A. S. O. hospital, August 19, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Graham, of LeRoy, N. Y., August 31, a daughter.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Ireland, of Kearney, Neb., August 23, a son, Dexter LeRoy Ireland.

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—An osteopathic practice eight years old in growing city in northern Ohio, 35 miles from Lake Erie. Has population of 18,000. For further information address B. C. Currence, Tiffin, Ohio.

TO LET—Use of offices three days per week. Dr. A. B. Connor, Trude bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap. Best location in the east. No examinations. Easy terms. Immediate possession. Address 443, care of O. P.

NEW YORK CITY—Will share beautifully equipped apartment two or more days a week. Address Waldorf, care of O. P.

FOR SALE—In a good growing Colorado town, of over 5,000, my practice and furniture at just about what the furniture cost me. Can give good reason for selling. A. S. O. graduate can do well here. Address B. B., care of O. P.

WANTED—Some one to take established practice, buying part of furniture. Sell cheap. A snap. City 8,000. Answer quick. Address 445, care of O. P.

WANTED—Position as assistant to some good osteopath. Not particular about location. Graduate of Littlejohn college and have Illinois state board license. Can give best of references. Am willing to sign long-time contract. Dr. Ernest B. Guild, 319 Franklin street, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—Established practice in fine suite. Front offices in best building in Long Beach, Cal., 25,000 population. Double in tourist season. Good opportunity for lady or gentleman. Easy terms. Reason for selling no reflection on practice or location. Address 444, care of O. P.

I have large suite of rooms in one of the best osteopathic office buildings in Chicago. Will share same, or will sublet private office, with use of reception room. Address 449, care of the O. P.

OSTEOPATH, man, wants practice to take charge of for 6 mos. or more, or position as assistant. Best references as to character and ability. Address 446, care O. P.

FOR SALE—Established practice, 6 yrs., and office furniture in hustling eastern South Dakota town; county seat; thickly settled; only osteopath in county; 7 or 8 good towns nearby; two large, well furnished rooms; get \$2.00 for treatment; law grants permit; reasons given to purchaser; price \$350.00 cash. Address 447, care O. P.

FOR SALE—Practice and all or part of office equipment in Illinois town. Population, 6,000; expected to double in 2 or 3 years; fine office rooms cheap; osteopathy well introduced; splendid opportunity; no competition; price low; good reason for selling. Address M. M. I., care O. P.

FOR SALE—Well established practice in live western city. Office furniture worth the price asked. For complete information address 448, care O. P.

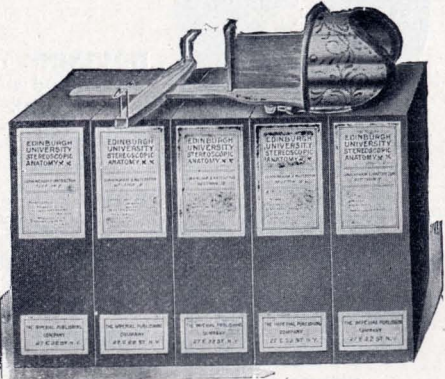
COMPETENT woman osteopath (A. S. O.—06) wants to locate, south side or a suburb of Chicago. Suggestions from the local profession will be appreciated. Would consider offer to become an assistant or for partnership. Address A. B., care O. P.

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